

20c

Sheep and Goat Raiser

THE RANCHMAN'S MAGAZINE



JULY, 1956

Annual Angora Goat Number



In This Issue



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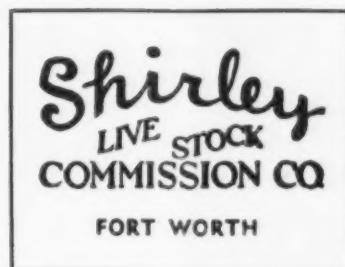
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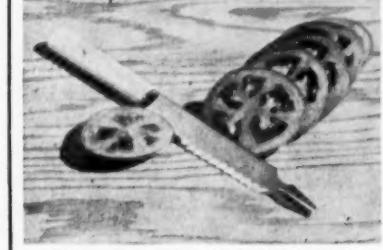
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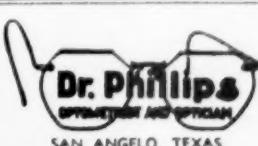
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Non-member subscriptions should be sent to magazine office direct. Dues to association office.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, March 31, 1932, at Post Office at San Angelo, Texas, under Act of March 3, 1897.

EDITORIAL

RUN AROUND

EVIDENTLY the rural people are still being given the run around not only in many departments of the government but by private industry. People on the farms and ranches were somewhat encouraged when a law enacted April 22, 1956, presented some relief from federal taxes, not only on gasoline but on diesel and special motor fuels used in producing food and fiber. This federal excise tax amounts to 2c per gallon.

Just as the ranchmen were about to take advantage of this tax relief, along came the oil companies and in apparent unison raised the price of these particular products by just about the amount of the relief, *and to farm people only*, so say leaders in our southwest agriculture.

Farmers and ranchmen in the drouth stricken area, where just getting by is a matter of luck, doggedness, loans and drouth feed, eyed with considerable skepticism the bulletin of

this relief. Few believed they would get any benefit and it looks as if they were correct. Most could not help reflecting that something similar happened under the drouth relief program when feed jumped in price just about the amount of the government assistance. Farmers and ranchmen don't feel that these price increases on either fuel or feed were just "happened so" and most are pretty sore.

While these circumstances have been brought to the attention of congressmen, senators and others in authority in Washington and elsewhere, where there might be a listening ear, any beneficial results therefrom, we believe, will be most remote.

An important weakness of ranching and farming, aside from the drouth, is the fact that the rural people of this nation have too few votes. They are paying dearly for it. Another and more important is that they fail to present a united front. The lonesome trail today is a costly, troublesome one.

BEN RAMSEY HELPED

BEN RAMSEY, who is now making the race for Lieutenant Governor, has been elected and re-elected twice to this public office. While he is an East Texan of considerable note, he has been very sympathetic to the problems of the West's sheep industry and his assistance in securing funds for disease control in the industry deserves recognition and appreciation. It has been said had it not been for the good offices of Lieutenant Governor Ramsey it is quite doubtful that some of the objectives of the sheepmen in their search for help at the State Capitol would not have been achieved and the confusion and trouble which would have followed might have been most disastrous.

We take this opportunity to express our thanks for the work of Lieutenant Governor Ramsey and to call it to the attention of the industry. As a farmer as well as a lawyer, his record has been one evidencing ability and a sound philosophy of good, equitable state government.

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Wool and Mohair Sales

IN EARLY June it was estimated that the ten million pounds of spring clip of mohair was about cleaned up. A great portion of this mohair, oddly enough, has been absorbed by foreign markets which have found that Turkish and Cape mohairs have been priced excessively high, comparatively speaking.

This will establish a problem of re-establishing a domestic market as foreign producers get back in line.

Good prices have benefitted the mohair industry. Adult hair has been going at around 86½ cents while kid hair has been bringing 96½ cents, which is slightly under some of the prices received by the growers last year.

Some random sales of wool and mohair are reported as follows: 300,000 pounds of adult hair of the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company to R. P. Collins and Company through Louie Ragland, Junction; about 75,000 pounds of kid hair to Son Drake, Jr., representing Wool Distributors, Boston.

Some 125,000 pounds of adult hair in the Stephens warehouse at Lometa went to Jack Taylor of Kerrville, for Forte, Dupee, Sawyer Company, Boston.

George Allison, buyer for Colonial Wool Company, Boston, paid 47c per pound for about 60,000 pounds of eight months wool from the Wool Growers Central Storage Company.

The 200,000 pound clip of graded crossbred wool sold by the Ranchman's Wool & Mohair Commission Company at Ingram brought prices ranging from 58c to 62c per pound. Emery, Russell and Goodrich of Boston, through Jackson Hughes, made the purchase.

Among the buyers most active in the June market was C. J. Webre, Jr.,

of Forte, Dupee, Sawyer Company, who made a number of purchases of eight months wool, one of which was a quarter million pounds purchased from the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company at around 50c per pound average price, the top going to 53½c.

Other buyers active in the market include: Henry W. Maginot, San Angelo, for Nichols & Company, Boston. He paid 40c to 48c for 110,000 pounds from Western Wool & Mohair Company, Talpa, and 36c to 48½c at Talpa, Eden, Brady, Ballinger and Fredericksburg.

C. J. Webre and Henry D. Davis, San Angelo, and Henry Maginot, also of San Angelo (who buys for Nichols and Company, Boston), purchased from the Western Wool and Mohair Company around 150,000 pounds of 12-months wool, at 30c to 48c. Davis purchased around 200,000 pounds at Ingram, Kerrville, and San Angelo at 41½c to 48c.

E. O. Oglesby, San Angelo, purchased for Prouvost-LeFebvre Co., Boston, around 100,000 pounds of 12-months wool at going prices.

One of the biggest sales of wool of the 1956 season was recently reported by Fred Earwood, manager of the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company, who sold Emery, Russell and Goodrich of Boston 731,000 pounds of choice twelve months wool. The sale consisted of 505,000 pounds of graded staple wool and 226,000 pounds of French combing. Representing the wool firm was Jack Hughes and Ernest Woodward, San Angelo, and Al Dishman. The sale was in line with current top quality wool prices — around \$1.40 per pound, clean, for staple wool and \$1.34 clean on French combing, based on core test.

Official Minutes

Third Quarterly Directors Meet June 23, 1956, Brownwood

THE MEETING of the third quarterly directors meeting was called to order at 1:45 P. M. by President J. B. McCord. Bill Monroe, Brownwood, gave the invocation. Roy Simmons, Brownwood Chamber of Commerce, gave the address of welcome and the response was given by Raymond Roy Walston, Menard.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McCord and aunt of J. B. McCord were introduced.

The following directors were present:

Dick Alexander, John Alexander, Allie C. Allsup, James Baggett, W. E. Barr, Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Mark L. Browne, Lyster Brumley, Stanton Bundy, Jr., Earl D. Byrd, Tom Collins, R. R. Coreth, Aubrey DeLong, S. W. Dismukes, Joe Dobson, Armer F. Earwood, Fred T. Earwood, Ralph Edens, Sayers Farmer, Horace Fawcett, R. B. Ferguson, W. E. Friend, Frank Fullk.

Earl Garrett, S. A. Hartgrove, Raymond Hicks, R. W. Hodge, Pierce Hoggett, Henry Horn, Bryan Hunt, E. V. Jarrett, T. A. Kincaid, Jr., R. H. Koontz, G. R. Kothman, J. B. McCord, J. O. McLellan, Floyd McMullan, Jimmie Maddox, Edwin S. Mayer, Edwin S. Mayer, Jr., Len M. Mertz, Penrose B. Metcalfe, E. M. Peters, Carl Pfluger, Walter Pfluger, Miles Pierce.

V. I. Pierce, Virgil J. Powell, Clayton Puckett, Rod Richardson, David Schmidt, Lance Sears, R. O. Sheffield, L. M. Stephens, W. T. Stewardson, Gordon Stewart, Adolf Steier, Monty L. Stone, Noble Taylor, George Tomlinson, Watt Turner, Raymond Roy Walston, C. W. Wardlaw, F. H. Whitehead, W. J. Wilkinson, Ed Willoughby, D. C. O. Wilson, Dick Winters, Ray F. Wyatt.

President McCord stated that as various committee reports would cover the Association's activities for the quarter just ended he would postpone his report until the end of the meeting.

PARK LEADER SPEAKS

T. A. Kincaid, chairman of the Livestock Committee, called on Mark Browne, acting chairman of Predatory Animal Sub-Committee, who introduced George Miller, Superintendent of Big Bend National Park. Mr. Miller gave the background of the formation of the national park and then discussed the predatory situation in Big Bend Park. He mentioned how a panther depredation had been handled and expressed a wish to cooperate with the surrounding ranchers. He introduced Russell Dickenson, head ranger.

There was no report from the Lamb Subcommittee.

REPORT OF SECRETARY

The following report was given by the Secretary-Treasurer: "Receipts for the quarter ending May 31 were \$6,305.70 and expenditures were \$5,931.29. This excess of receipts over expenditures—\$374.41—was the first in several months."

"Under receipts are listed \$720.00 in Associate Dues. This brings the total for the two quarters or from November 1 through May 31, to \$2,655.00. This is almost twice as much as was received in Associate Dues last year. We lost some members and gained some new ones but the increase was brought about by the increase in dues."

"Not too much has been received in dues so far as shown on the report but we have received dues from several warehouses since the first of the month."

"Under disbursements regular salaries are as budgeted, but the \$165.00 for Feldman is new. That is the amount paid for temporary work during one month to one of our fieldmen as authorized by the directors at the last meeting."

"Travel expense covered expenses of considerable travel over the state and a trip to Washington early in April by the President and me which he will report on later."

"Other expenditures are about as budgeted except for Equipment and Repair under office. This was for a mimeograph machine. We do considerable mimeographing and the old one, which we had had for longer than I have been with the Association, was traded in on a new type. Actually we exceeded our budget allowance here but we will make it up under other categories."

"The warehouses sending in dues and the amounts are shown on the next page. Remember, this is for March through May only and though it says 'Warehouses and Individuals' it is for warehouses only."

"Our membership as of May 1 was 5,967. That is down from last December but will be up by late summer. We have removed names of men who are out of business or have not paid dues for other reasons from our rolls. During the past three months we have picked up 362 new members; 87 of them are from Brown, Comanche, Hamilton, Lampasas, Mills, and San Saba Counties—the biggest bunch being from Mills County."

"In the face of the continued dry weather the membership is keeping up fairly well."

DEMAND WOOL

Fred Earwood, chairman of the Wool Committee, read a telegram from Hugh Monroe, Boston, Massachusetts, again suggesting that wool growers demand wool be used in the products they buy.

Ed Cauble, formerly of the USDA, discussed core testing on wool and suggested that if wool was sold on the test that it be on a clean wool content basis.

Stanton Bundy, chairman of the Member-

the committee's main discussion was on the possible location of the new Federal Animal Disease Research Laboratory in Texas.

President McCord called on T. A. Kincaid to report on the Feed Control Bill meeting. He stated that a bill that the industry could support would be ready to present to the Legislature next year.

LIVESTOCK SANITARY WORK

Armer Earwood, this Association's representative on the Texas Animal Health Council, reported on its last meeting in Austin and of the meeting with the Livestock Sanitary Commission. Mr. Earwood read the program recommended by the Council for the reorganized Livestock Sanitary Commission. He stated that a budget of approximately one million dollars would be requested.

A question was asked if the committee was aware of the rider attached to the 1955 appropriations bill which gave the Livestock Sanitary Commission funds for additional scabies personnel. In the discussion that followed Harold Nelson, Chairman, Texas Animal Health Council, stated that the Council thought that the financing of the sanitary organization was the responsibility of the State not of the livestock industry. Wallie Hodge mentioned that this Association had agreed to meet with other Associations to try to work out an industry plan for partial support of the Livestock Sanitary Commission and he thought that this should be done. Dolph Briscoe and Walter Pfluger stated that they also thought the Association should meet with the other organizations in an effort to work out a partial paying plan. Penrose Metcalfe thought this Association should call a meeting of representatives of the livestock industry as soon as possible. President McCord said he would discuss this with him later.

President McCord called on D. W. William, Vice Chancellor of Agriculture, Texas A. & M. College, who told of the proposed new animal disease research laboratory and his desire to have it located in Texas. He stated that the requirements set forth by the Secretary of Agriculture were fully met by Texas A. & M. College and that he felt it was the logical place.

LABORATORY

On motion by Edwin Mayer and seconded by Fred Earwood the following resolution was unanimously adopted. "Congress has appropriated nearly \$19,000,000 for the establishment of a laboratory to engage in research on animal diseases. Texas is the logical place for this laboratory to be located. Texas is situated an equal distance from the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It is in the southern part of the country and the direction from which the greatest threat from animal diseases is from the South. Texas has a warm climate which is more conducive to the propagation of disease organisms than is a colder climate. Furthermore, Texas is the leading livestock state of the Union and produces all types of domestic animals."

"Texas is favored in having one of the best equipped veterinary centers in the entire country located at Texas A. & M. College. This college complies in every respect with the requirements set up by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as necessary for the successful operation of such a research laboratory."

"The T.S.G.G.R.A. wants this laboratory in Texas."

"We hereby call the attention of the Site Selection Committee to the advantages of Texas as the proposed site for this institution. "We direct the officers of this Association to enlist the assistance of all persons who might aid us in bringing the Animal Disease Research Laboratory to this State."

DROUGHT

Sayers Farmer reported on a credit meeting held in San Antonio early in May and further that the recommendations made at that meeting were turned down in Washington. He thought that the Association should do something to help those in the drought area on both feed and credit. On motion by Horace Fawcett and seconded by Dolph Briscoe it was voted to empower the President to immediately contact all agencies pursuant to this problem and make arrangements for an emergency meeting to deal with the problem. On motion by Raymond Hicks and second by Edwin Mayer, Jr., it was voted to try to in-

clude in such plans a \$2.00 a hundred on grain and an inclusion of protein feeds.

AUDITS UNFAIR TO FEED DEALERS

President McCord called on Walter Boyd, Coleman, who told of the organization of a drouth feed dealers committee and the work that the committee had done in straightening out unfair audits of feed dealers. He expressed the thanks of the committee to the Association for assistance given on the feed audit problem.

WATER

Wallie Hodge, chairman of the Texas Agricultural Water Committee, told of the May 16 meeting of the committee in Austin and that the committee would study the various water and related bills proposed by the Texas Water Resources Board and would help the Board in getting passed the bills favorable to agriculture and would oppose those unfavorable. On motion by Russell Koontz and second it was voted to give the T.S.G.G.R.A. representatives on the Texas Agricultural Water Committee full authority to take such action as it deemed necessary.

REDISTRICTING

Edwin Mayer, Sr., by means of a large map, showed the proposed districts set up by the Redistricting Committee. No changes were suggested and the directors were told that the proposed districting would be voted upon at the September meeting.

PROMOTION

Walter Pfluger reported on the activities of the American Sheep Producers Council for the past six months, giving particularly the amount of money to be spent on lamb and wool advertising and promotion. He told of the lamb promotion work that had been and was still being carried on in a number of cities over the country. He told of the cooperative work that would be carried on by the Council and the Wool Bureau and of the colored ads that were to be carried in several prominent magazines. These ads would mention American-made wools.

HR 5550

Edwin Mayer, Sr., stated that endorsement of HR 5550, the so-called OTC bill, by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce had been turned down but that the bill was still before Congress. He exhibited petitions calling for the defeat of HR 5550 and asked for as many as possible to sign them.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were presented by Edwin Mayer, Chairman, Resolution Committee, and on his motion, seconded by Fred Sarwood, they were unanimously adopted:

(1) "We appeal to the U. S. Department of Labor that ranchmen be allowed to work processed ranch workers on a monthly basis under conditions normal and customary in the ranching business, and under the same conditions that native ranch hands customarily work."

(2) "We have learned from a reliable informant that the major wholesalers of oil and gasoline did, on June 15, raise the price of gasoline $\frac{1}{2} \text{c}$ per gallon to—NOTE THIS—the farm and ranch trade ONLY. Note also that this comes at about the time when the new law goes into effect granting refund to farmers and ranchers of the federal tax on gasoline."

"This appears to us to be a clear-cut case of collusion and violation of the anti-trust laws. We, therefore, urge our delegation in Congress to initiate an investigation of this action on the part of the oil companies to determine if the law has been violated and if it has, to see that the offenders are prosecuted to the fullest extent."

(3) "As was predicted by many, we have been 'sold down the river.' There are those who assured us, when the Wool Act of 1954 was still in Congress, that with the passage of that act, wool would be taken off the bargaining list and would not be considered by the Committee for Reciprocity Information as an industry to be sacrificed on the altar of foreign trade."

"Now comes the news that rates on certain items of wool manufacturers have been bargained for reduction at the recent Geneva Conference. A reduction in the tariff rate on wool manufacturers is as bad or even worse than a reduction in the rate on raw wool. This latest reduction will add fuel to the

(Continued on page 52)

WELCOME TO BROWNWOOD

Roy Simmons, President of the Brownwood Chamber of Commerce, greets the ranchmen.





MOHAIR CHAMPION

The grand champion fleece of mohair in the Sonora Wool Show was shown by Amelia Kothmann, Kimble County 4-H Club girl. Vernon Jones, Kimble County Agent, is shown behind the fleece with Tom Johnston, Kimble County 4-H, who was the high individual in mohair judging.



CHAMPION WOOL FLEECE

Jan VanderStucken, Sutton County 4-H Club girl, is shown with her grand champion fleece of the Sonora Wool Show. This fleece has also won top prize in a number of other shows. Behind the fleece is Sutton County Agent, Clint Langford.

TERMED WORLD'S LARGEST . . .

Sonora Wool and Mohair Show Is Exceptional

MARKED BY increased interest both among participants and in attendance, the Sonora Wool and Mohair Show for 1956 went over with great success. It was by far the largest in the 19-year history of the event and Sutton County Lions Club, its sponsors, marked down 1956, June 20-21, as red letter days in the history of its club activities.

The judges declared that the quality of the entries—486—was exceptional, indicating not only that the show reflected increased expertise in shearing, preparing and exhibiting fleeces but that the breeders are doing a universally better job of raising both sheep and goats.

In spite of the drouth, the hard-hit ranchmen not only participated with the largest number of fleeces and bags ever entered in the show but they came to view and learn in large numbers and from great distances. There were 121 single mohair fleeces, 312 single wool fleeces and 53 bags of wool.

Championship winners include 16-year-old Jan VanderStucken, daugh-

ter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph VanderStucken of Sonora, who showed the top single fleece, an exceptionally attractive display of wool from a yearling ewe bred by a Rambouillet of the Connie Locklin flock.

The grand champion mohair fleece came from the flock of Miss Amelia Kothmann, a 12-year-old 4-H Club girl from Kimble County. The fleece was from a doe bred by Joe Brown Ross of Sutton County.

The grand champion bag of wool was shown by Curt Schwiening and consisted of yearling Rambouillet ewe wool.

The grand champion Rambouillet single fleece in the adult division was exhibited by Fred Earwood of Sutton County; and his son, Armer Earwood, exhibited the grand champion bag of wool. Armer Earwood also had the grand champion Angora fleece in the adult division—a fleece from a spring buck of Earwood breeding.

In the very interesting junior judging events the over-all high individual was Gene Brodhead of Sutton County, with Rodney Davis, Sutton

(Pictured on opposite page)

SUTTON COUNTY JUDGING TEAM

The banner proudly held by two members of the Sutton County judging team is self-explanatory. The team carried on Sutton County's traditional record of wins. From left to right are Claire Jones, Jack Baker, Rodney Davis, Gene Brodhead and Sutton County Agent, Clint Langford.

OVER-ALL HIGH INDIVIDUAL

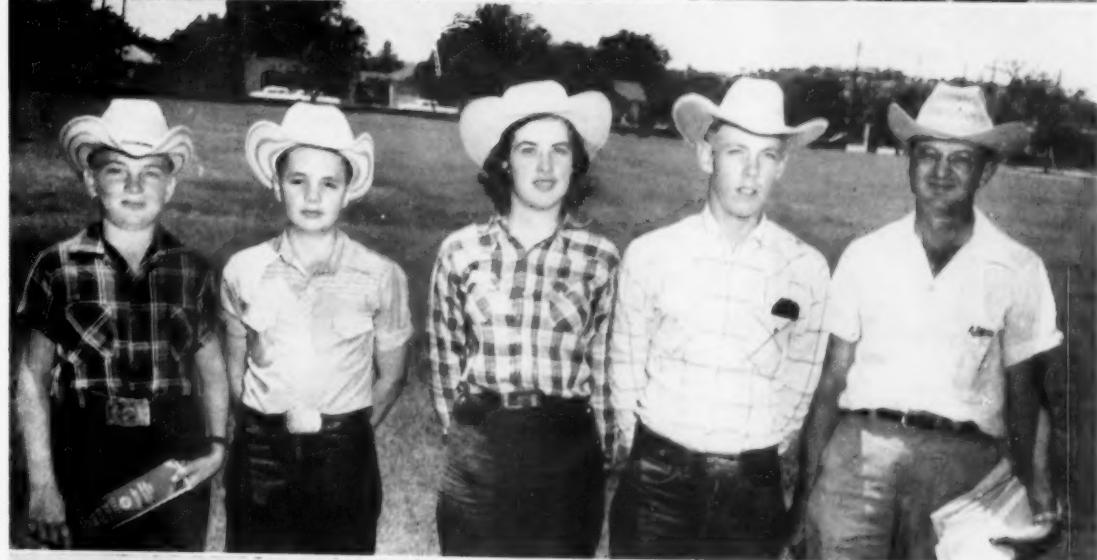
These six youngsters were tops in judging. Starting on the extreme right are Gene Brodhead, Sonora; Rodney Davis, Sonora, and Ernest Nimitz, Eldorado, who placed in that order in the over-all judging. For class of 12 years and under Jack Baker, John Friess, Sonora, and Frank Childress, Ozona, placed in that order. Jack Baker won so many awards that he eliminated himself from future competition in the show.

CROCKETT COUNTY JUDGING TEAM

This team has been making an outstanding record this year in its judging. At the Sonora Wool Show it was top in wool judging, with the team consisting of Bob Childress, Pierce Miller, Miss Jacquelyn Williams and George Bunker. Pete Jacoby, on the right, is Crockett County Agent. Pierce Miller was high individual in wool judging. A team composed of Miller, Bunker and Jacquelyn Williams took top honors recently in the state contest at Texas A. & M. College. Miss Williams was high individual and the first 4-H Club girl to receive this distinction. A Crockett County team composed of Roy Mann, Johnnie Jones and Carl Conklin won the grass judging contest in the same event.

TOP IN RANGE MANAGEMENT

The Eldorado FFA team composed of Farris Nixon, Ernest Nimitz, Sherill Dannheim and Dick Runge (not shown in the picture) won first in the Sonora Wool Show — range management judging and was second over-all team. On the right is Oliver Burke, FFA instructor of Eldorado.



County, 2nd. The over-all high team was Sutton County 4-H Club, with Eldorado FFA 2nd. The Sutton County 4-H Club was also the best all-around club with Menard 4-H Club 2nd.

**JUNIOR DIVISION, 1956
WOOL SINGLE FLEECES**

Twelve Months

Range: Fine Wool

Class 1, Yearling Ewe—1 Bill Royal, Menard 4-H; 2 Donald Kothmann, Menard 4-H; 3 John M. Davis, Jr., Sutton 4-H; 4 Dick McMillan, Sutton 4-H; 5 Dick McMillan, Sutton 4-H.

Class 2, Aged Ewe—1 Curt Schwiening, Jr., Sutton 4-H; 2 Bernay Sheffield, Menard 4-H; 3 John and Joe Friess, Sutton 4-H; 5 Jimmie Whitten, Schleicher 4-H.

Class 3, Yearling Ram—1 Anna Rose Glasscock, Sutton 4-H; 2 Bill Royal, Menard 4-H; 3 Bill Royal, Menard 4-H; 4 Frank Randolph, Kimble FFA; 5 John B. Landers, Menard 4-H.

Class 4, Aged Ram—1 John and Joe Friess, Sutton 4-H; 2 Curt Schwiening, Jr., Sutton 4-H; 3 John and Joe Friess, Sutton 4-H; 4 Jimmie Cottingham, Bandera 4-H; 5 Jack Baker, Sutton 4-H.

Champion Range Fleece — Joe and John Friess, Sutton 4-H.

Registered: Rambouillet

Class 9, Yearling Ewe—1 Jan VanderStucken, Sutton 4-H; 2 Daon Locklin, Sutton 4-H; 3 Geo. Bayers, Kinney 4-H; 4 Margie Raiford, Kerr 4-H; 5 Rodney Davis, Sutton 4-H.

Class 10, Aged Ewe—1 Daon Locklin, 2 John B. Landers, Menard 4-H; 3 Bernay Sheffield, Menard; 4 Jimmie Whitten, Schleicher FFA; 5 John B. Landers, Menard.

Class 11, Yearling Ram — 1 Jan VanderStucken, Sutton 4-H; 2 Scotty Menzies, Menard 4-H; 3 Carlos Loeffler, Sutton 4-H; 4 Daon Locklin, Sutton 4-H; 5 Geo. Bayers, Kinney 4-H.

Class 12, Aged Ram—1 John B. Landers, Menard 4-H; 2 Rodney Davis, Sutton 4-H.

Registered: Deline

Class 13, Yearling Ewe—1 Thornton Secor, Kerr 4-H; 2 Anna Rose Glasscock, Sutton 4-H; 3 Anna Rose Glasscock, Sutton 4-H; 4 Lynn Kirby, Hamilton 4-H; 5 Lynn Kirby, Hamilton 4-H.

Class 14, Aged Ewe—1 Thornton Secor, Kerr 4-H; 2 Donald Bradford, Menard 4-H; 4 Thornton Secor, Kerr 4-H; 4 Hudson Gimp, Burnett 4-H; 5 Donald Bradford, Menard 4-H.

Class 15, Yearling Ram — 1 Lynn Kirby, Hamilton 4-H; 2 Lynn Kirby, Hamilton 4-H; 3 Donald Bradford, Menard 4-H; 4 Edward Laskowski, Bandera 4-H; 5 Leroy and Earl Keese, Bandera 4-H.

Class 16, Aged Ram—1 Leroy and Earl Keese, Bandera 4-H; 2 Earl and Leroy Keese, Bandera 4-H; 3 Lynn Kirby, Hamilton 4-H; 4 Lynn Kirby, Hamilton 4-H.

Champion Registered Fleece—Jan VanderStucken, Sutton 4-H. Award, Rosette.

Grand Champion Fleece — Jan VanderStucken, Sutton 4-H (Class 9).

**MOMAIR SINGLE FLEECES
Range**

Class 21, Aged Doe—1 Jack Baker, Sutton 4-H; 2 Frankie Allsup, Bandera 4-H; 3 Jack Baker, Sutton 4-H; 4 Rodney Davis, Sutton 4-H; 5 John B. Landers, Menard 4-H.

Class 22, Spring Kid, Doe—1 Jack Baker, Sutton 4-H; 2 John B. Landers, Menard 4-H; 3 Charles Flack, Kerr 4-H; 4 Charles Flack, Kerr 4-H; 5 Deanne Flack, Kerr 4-H.

Class 23, Aged Billy—1 Jack Baker, Sutton 4-H; 2 Curt Schwiening, Sutton 4-H; 3 John B. Landers, Menard 4-H; 4 Rodney Davis, Sutton 4-H; 5 Rodney Davis, Sutton 4-H.

Class 24, Spring Kid, Billy—1 Amelia Kothmann, Kimble 4-H; 2 Amelia Kothmann, Kimble 4-H; 3 Curt Schwiening, Jr., Sutton 4-H; 4 John B. Landers, Menard 4-H; 5 John B. Landers, Menard 4-H.

Champion Range Fleece—Amelia Kothmann, Kimble 4-H. Award, Rosette.

Registered

Class 25, Aged Doe—1 Delbert Oehler, Kerr 4-H; 2 Frankie Allsup, Bandera 4-H; 3 Delbert Oehler, Kerr 4-H; 4 Tommy Carpenter, Bandera 4-H; 5 Jack Baker, Sutton 4-H.

Class 26, Spring Kid, Doe—1 Delbert Oehler, Kerr 4-H; 2 Frankie Allsup, Bandera 4-H; 3 Jack Baker, Sutton 4-H; 4 Delbert Oehler, Kerr 4-H; 5 Edward Laskowski, Bandera 4-H.

Class 27, Aged Billy—1 John B. Landers, Menard 4-H; 2 Jack Baker, Sutton 4-H; 3 Jack Baker, Sutton 4-H; 4 John B. Landers, Menard 4-H; 5 Rodney Davis, Sutton 4-H.

Class 28, Spring Kid, Billy—1 John B. Landers, Menard 4-H; 2 John B. Landers, Menard 4-H; 3 Tommy Carpenter, Bandera 4-H.

Champion Registered Fleece—Delbert Oehler, Kerr 4-H.

Grand Champion Registered Fleece—Amelia Kothmann, Kimble 4-H.

BAGS OF WOOL

Twelve Months, Fine Wool

Class 29, Yearling Ewe—1 Curt Schwiening, Sutton; 2 Bill Royal, Menard; 3 Dick McMillan, Sutton; 4 John and Joe Friess, Sutton; 5 John B. Landers, Menard.

Class 30, Aged Ewe—1 Alice Clair Jones, Sutton; 2 Cleve T. Jones, Sutton; 3 Jack Baker, Sutton; 4 Bill Royal, Menard; 5 John B. Landers, Menard.

Best Put-Up Bag

1 Bill Royal, Menard; 2 Dick McMillan, Sutton; 3 Curt Schwiening, Sutton; 4 John and Joe Friess, Sutton; 5 Cleve Jones, III, Sutton.

Class 31, Eight-Months Fine Wool, Any Age —1 Anna Rose Glasscock, Sutton.

Grand Champion Bag of Wool — Curt Schwiening, Sutton.

**JUNIOR DIVISION
COUNTY GROUPS**

Bags of Wool—1 Sutton; 2 Menard.

Record Books—1 John B. Landers, Menard; 2 Jack Baker, Sutton; 3 Scotty Menzies, Menard; 4 Bill Royal, Menard; 5 Claire and Cleve T. Jones, Sutton.

Single Fleeces, Wool—1 Sutton County 4-H; 2 Menard County 4-H; 4 Kerr County 4-H.

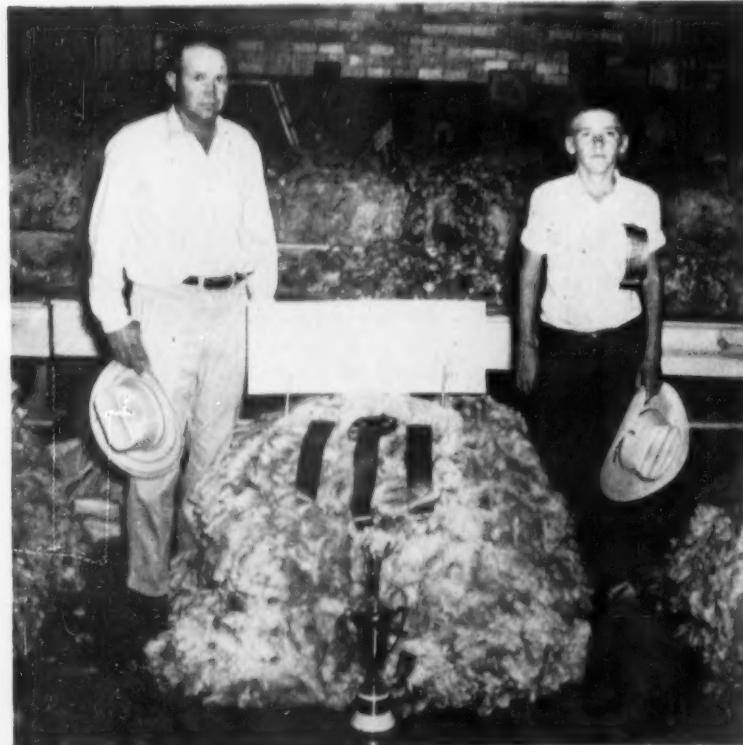
Single Fleeces, Mohair—1 Kerr 4-H; 2 Sutton 4-H; 3 Bandera 4-H.

(Continued on page 6)



ADULT CHAMPIONS

On the left and in front is shown the grand champion wool fleece of the adult division of the Sonora Wool Show, exhibited by Fred Earwood. On the right is the grand champion mohair fleece, exhibited by Armer Earwood, and in the background is the grand champion bag of wool in the adult division, also exhibited by Armer Earwood. Note the interesting wool bag stencil: "Nothing Measures Up to Wool." In the center is Miss Elsie Earwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Armer Earwood.



CHAMPION BAG OF WOOL—JUNIOR SHOW

On the right is Curt Schwiening, Jr., standing beside his grand champion bag of wool in the junior division of the Sonora Wool Show. On the left is his father, Curt Schwiening, Sr. The bag of 18 fleeces of exceptional quality was praised very highly. The Schwiening ranch is about 35 miles east of Sonora.

Sonora Show

(Continued from page 5)

ADULT DIVISION WOOL SINGLE FLEECES Range, Fine Wool

Class A1, Yearling Ewe—1 Dave Locklin, Sutton; 2 Dave Locklin, Sutton; 3 Fred Earwood, Sutton; 4 Billy Savell, Sutton; 5 Wesley Sawyer, Sutton.

Class A2, Aged Ewe—1 Eddie Smith, Sutton; 2 John David Fields, Sutton; 3 Rodriguez Santos, Sutton; 4 W. B. McMillian, Sutton; 5 E. S. Mayer, Sutton.

Class A3, Yearling Ram — 1 James and Nancy Hunt, Sutton; 2 Thomas Morris & Son, Sonora; 3 Hensel Mathews, Schleicher; 4 Hensel Mathews, Schleicher; 5 Nettie Word, Sutton.

Class A4, Aged Ram — 1 Fred Earwood, Sutton; 2 W. F. Berger, Sutton; 3 Joe Berger, Sutton; 4 Armer Earwood, Sutton; 5 Fred Earwood, Sutton.

Champion Range Fleece—Fred Earwood.

Registered: Rambouillet

Class A9, Yearling Ewe—1 Connie Locklin, Sutton; 2 Dave Locklin, Sutton; 3 A. W. Key, Schleicher; 4 Ralph Schafer, Glascock; 5 Connie Locklin, Sutton.

Class A10, Aged Ewe—1 Connie Locklin, Sutton; 2 Eddie Smith, Sutton; 3 Eddie Smith, Sutton; 4 Connie Locklin, Sutton; 5 Milroy Powell, Kerr.

Class A11, Yearling Ram—1 M. D. McWilliams, Menard; 2 Ernest Linebarger, Mt. Home; 3 Milroy Powell, Kerr; 4 Knox T. Campbell, Coleman; 5 Reggie Atkinson, Irion.

Class A12, Aged Ram—1 Connie Locklin, Sutton; 2 Hensel Mathews, Schleicher; 3 Theo Oehler, Kerr; 4 Hensel Mathews, Schleicher; 5 Theo Oehler, Kerr.

Champion Registered Fleece—Connie Locklin, Sutton.

Grand Champion Fleece—Fred Earwood.

MOHAIR SINGLE FLEECES Range

Class A21, Aged Doe—1 W. L. Davis, Sutton; 2 Kenneth Oehler, Kerr; 3 W. L. Davis, Sutton; 4 Doug Gleason, Kerr; 5 Doug Gleason, Kerr.

Class A22, Spring Kid, Doe—1 W. L. Davis, Sutton; 2 W. L. Davis, Sutton; 3 M. D. Gleason, Kerr; 4 Doug Gleason, Kerr; 5 Doug Gleason, Kerr.

Class A23, Aged Billy—1 M. D. Gleason, Kerr; 2 Doug Gleason, Kerr; 3 W. L. Davis, Sutton; 4 W. L. Davis, Sutton.

Champion Range Fleece — W. L. Davis, Sutton.

Registered

Class A25, Aged Doe — 1 Herbie Oehler, Kerr; 2 Bobby Sites, Wimberley; 3 Kenneth Oehler, Kerr; 4 Armer Earwood, Sutton; 5 Howard G. Hay, Jr., Bandera.

Class A26, Spring Kid, Doe—1 Armer Earwood, Sutton; 2 Herbie Oehler, Kerr; 3 Howard G. Hay, Bandera; 4 Howard G. Hay, Jr., Bandera; 5 Armer Earwood, Sutton.

Class A27, Aged Billy—1 Armer Earwood, Sutton; 2 Armer Earwood, Sutton; 3 Howard G. Hay, Bandera.

Class A28, Spring Kid, Billy—1 Armer Earwood, Sutton; 2 Armer Earwood, Sutton.

Champion Registered Fleece — Armer Earwood, Sutton.

Grand Champion Fleece — Armer Earwood, Sutton.

BAGS OF WOOL

Twelve Months, Fine Wool

Class A29, Yearling Ewe—1 Armer Earwood, Sutton; 2 James and Nancy Hunt, Sutton; 3 Fred Earwood, Sutton; 4 R. W. Wallace, Sutton; 5 E. S. Mayer, Sutton.

Class A30, Aged Ewe—1 R. W. Wallace, Sutton; 2 M. D. Gleason, Kerr; 3 Fred Earwood, Sutton; 4 Elsie Earwood, Sutton; 5 Armer Earwood, Sutton.

Eight Months, Fine Wool

Class A31, Any Age — 1 T. E. Glasscock, Sutton.

Bag of Aged Ram Fleeces, Fine Wool

Class A34, Twelve Months — 1 Fred Earwood, Sutton; 2 Armer Earwood, Sutton; 3 Jackson Moore & Neill, Sutton; 4 James and Nancy Hunt, Sutton; 5 E. S. Mayer, Sutton.

Grand Champion Bag of Wool—Armer Earwood, Sutton Award, Rosette and Trophy.

JUNIOR DIVISION JUDGING CONTEST

High Individuals Each Division

Livestock — Rodney Davis, 375, Sutton; Gene Brodhead, 368, Sutton; Preston Taylor, 363, Junction FF.

Wool—Pierce Miller, 342, Crockett 4-H; Scotty Menzies, 331, Menard 4-H; Gene Brodhead, 328, Sutton 4-H.

Mohair—Tom Johnston, 363, Kimble 4-H; Bill Black, 352, Ozona FFA; Gene Brodhead, 349, Sutton 4-H.

Range Management—Ernest Nimitz, 354, Eldorado FFA; Alice C. Jones, 343, Sutton 4-H; John B. Landers, 341, Menard 4-H.

High Individuals Each Division

Twelve Years Old and Under

Livestock—Jack Baker, 347, Sutton; John P. Friess, 338, Sutton; Jay Miller, 33, Crockett 4-H.

Wool—Jay Miller, 305; Jack Baker, 303, Sutton 4-H; Frank Childress, 302, Crockett 4-H.

Mohair—Jack Baker, 336; John Friess, 304, Bill Jacoby, 295, Crockett 4-H.

Range Management—Frank Childress, 331; Bill Jacoby, 327; Jack Baker, 325.

High Teams Each Division

Livestock

1090, Sutton County 4-H—Gene Brodhead,

Rodney Davis, Jack Baker, Alice C. Jones, alternate. Coach, D. C. Langford.

1045, Kimble County 4-H—Tom Johnston, Bobby Neal, Rusty Jones, Herby Jones, alternate. Coach, Vernon Jones.

1023, Eldorado FFA — Sherrell Dannaheim, Dick Runge, Ernest Nimitz, Farris Nixon, alternate. Coach, Oliver Burke.

1010, Upton County 4-H—Wayne Kenner, Bud Poage, Stanley James, James McDonald, alternate. Coach, William Day.

Wool

968, Crockett County 4-H—George Bunker, Pierce Miller, Jacquelyn Williams, Bob Chidress, alternate. Coach, Pete Jacoby.

947, Sutton County 4-H—Gene Brodhead, Rodney Davis, Jack Baker, Alice C. Jones, alternate. Coach, D. C. Langford.

936, Menard County 4-H—Bill Royal, Scotty Menzies, John B. Landers, William Menzies, alternate. Coach, S. L. Mullins.

908, Ozona FFA—Mark White, Bill Black, Mike Miller, Joe Boy Pierce, alternate. Coach, M. A. Barber.

Mohair

1030, Sutton County 4-H—Gene Brodhead, Alice C. Jones, Jack Baker, Rodney Davis, alternate. Coach, D. C. Langford.

1002, Eldorado FFA — Sherrell Dannaheim, Dick Runge, Ernest Nimitz, Farris Nixon, alternate. Coach, Oliver Burke.

991, Crockett County 4-H—George Bunker, Pierce Miller, Jacquelyn Williams, Bob Chidress, alternate. Coach, Pete Jacoby.

Range Management

1018, Eldorado FFA—Ernest Nimitz, Dick Runge, Sherrell Dannaheim, Farris Nixon, alternate. Coach, Oliver Burke.

990, Sutton County 4-H—Alice C. Jones, Jack Baker, Rodney Davis, Gene Brodhead, alternate. Coach, D. C. Langford.

964, Menard County 4-H—John B. Landers, Bill Royal, Scotty Menzies, William Menzies, alternate. Coach, S. L. Mullins.

961, Crockett County 4-H—George Bunker, Pierce Miller, Jacquelyn Williams, Bob Chidress, alternate. Coach, Pete Jacoby.

Over-All High Individuals

12 Years Old and Under

Jack Baker, 1311, Sutton; John Friess, 1230, Sutton; Frank Childress, 1225, Crockett 4-H.

Over-All High Teams in Judging

Sutton County 4-H, 4007; Gene Brodhead, 1355; Rodney Davis, 1341; Jack Baker, 1311; Alice C. Jones, alternate, 1294. Coach, D. C. Langford.

Eldorado FFA, 3919; Ernest Nimitz, 1325; Dick Runge, 1301; Sherrell Dannaheim, 1293; Farris Nixon, alternate, 1170. Coach, Oliver Burke.

Menard County 4-H, 3807; John B. Landers, 1394; Scotty Menzies, 1274; Bill Royal, 1227; William Menzies, alternate, 953. Coach, S. L. Mullins.

Crockett County 4-H, 3799; George Bunker, 1293; Pierce Miller, 1282; Jacquelyn Williams, 1224; Bob Chidress, alternate, 1169. Coach, Pete Jacoby.

First over-all high team—Sutton County 4-H Club.

Best All-Around Club

Sutton County 4-H, 4647; Coach, D. C. Langford; Menard County 4-H, 4309; S. L. Mullins, Coach; Eldorado FFA, 3979, Coach, Oliver Burke; Crockett County 4-H, Coach, Pete Jacoby.

First best all-around club—Sutton County 4-H.

Stanley P. Davis, who is in charge of wool scouring operations at Texas A. & M. College wool scouring plant, College Station, revealed at Sonora during the recent wool show that full operation would be under way within a few weeks. After many months of inactivity, this plant will be back scouring wool for the ranch people and training students studying wool. The plant has formerly been in operation at McGregor on the Bluebonnet Farm, part of which is now taken back by the United States government armed forces.

It's the height of something or other—a goat in Maine is reported to have developed milk glands, after having fathered some 150 head of kids, and he's delivering under a pint of milk every other day—Yes, he's a milk goat.

D. E. McEwen of the Alloway Lodge Farm, Byron, Ontario, Canada, writes that following his June advertisement in the Ram issue and due to a steady flow of sales on Southdowns there, his consignment to Texas will be restricted to a truck load of breeding stock.

Texas Angora Goat Raisers' Ass'n.

37th Annual SHOW AND SALE

SALE
SATURDAY
AUGUST 4



DOES
10:00 A.M.
BUCKS
1:30 P.M.

SELLING
200 BUCKS : 100 DOES

Consigned by 61 Leading Breeders — A Record Number of Consignors —
Committee-selected at Ranch of Consignor—The Best Selection
of Angoras ever OFFERED

\$200.00 Award to the Grand Champion
Buck and he MUST SELL

KERRVILLE, TEXAS
AUGUST 2, 3, 4, 1956

Goat Breeders Plan for Sale Show and Coronation

FOR THE second successive year the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association is holding its show and sale at Kerrville, a pioneer center of the mohair industry, now a beautiful, bustling little city with its influence radiating in all directions. This is Kerrville's one hundredth anniversary year and its celebration will be carried through the event of the goat breeders who have meant so much to its development.

The primary reason for the goatmen getting together is to sell Angora goats, and that they plan to do this year in a way that will please both the buyer and seller. That the industry is becoming increasingly popular among ranch people of the southwest is indicated by the fact that the numbers of consignors to this sale has more than doubled in the last five years, because in 1951 only 21 Angora goat breeders consigned livestock to the sale. In 1956—the current year—61 breeders are consigning.

Furthermore, to indicate the popularity increase in Angora goats, it can be pointed out that prices have been extraordinarily good in the face of the timid sheep market, a slow cattle market and spotted drouth conditions in the range area. In last year's sale, 111 does sold for an average of \$48.62 and 200 bucks sold for an average of \$108.00. The two top selling bucks each went for \$1,000, the purchaser of each animal being Jack Richardson of Uvalde. They were consigned by Brooks and Haby. Both were champions in the show. The two top selling does were bred by Howard Hay, champion "C" type sales doe, which brought \$180; and J. B. Reagan, "B" type champion sales doe which brought \$155. Richardson also took these fine animals.

As another indication of the increased interest in Angora goats, 103 buyers made purchases in last year's sale—more than ever before in history.

An innovation in this year's sale is a \$200 award to the owner of the grand champion sales buck. This buck, which will be sold at auction, will be chosen by Fred Earwood of Sonora. In this competition, type will be disregarded.

Careful Selection Stressed

One of the prime reasons for the development of this sale, according to many observers, is the fact that the Angora goats offered are so carefully selected. This year, 200 top bucks will be offered and these will have been selected from more than 2,000 head of the top registered Angora bucks in Texas. The first selection is made by the breeders, who offer them for inspection to a committee selected by the organization itself. Those bucks selected will be offered in auction, provided nothing happens to them in the meantime.

Kerrville Site for Event--Aug. 2, 3, 4

Coronation

The coronation ceremony, which has developed into one of the most interesting and attractive events in the southwest in the livestock industry will be held on the night of August 2, when Miss Nancy Hunt, current Miss Mohair, will relinquish her crown to Miss Mohair-elect, the beautiful Miss Elizabeth Ann Hough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hough of Rocksprings. Miss Hunt retires after a most successful reign, full of happy and interesting surprises for herself and most beneficial activities for the industry.

One of the most rewarding results of the coronation ceremony held each year is the interest created among the young folk of the industry and among countless friends of the industry.

Officers

J. B. Reagan, President; Brooks Sweeten, First Vice-President; Claude Haby, Second Vice-President, and P. E. Gulley, Secretary-Treasurer.

Directors

J. B. Reagan, W. S. Orr, L. A. Clark, Brooks Sweeten, Joe B. Ross, Jack Richardson, T. L. Brooks, C. A. Pepper, Jr., Leroy Nichols, Leslie Pepper, H. R. Sites, Marvin Skaggs, C. A. Pepper, P. E. Gulley, C. F. Briggs, Author Davis, Russel Koontz, Fred Earwood, W. S. Hall, Carlton Godbold, Bob Davis, Glen Hay, Armer Earwood, Claude Haby, Bob Reid, Albert Jenkins, Howard Hay, S. F. Lackey.

Auctioneers

Pete Gulley and Lem Jones.

Committees

Sales — C. H. Godbold, Author Davis, Jack Richardson.

Show—H. R. Sites, Claude Haby, W. S. Orr.

Selectors of Sales Stock — Bob Davis, Pete Gulley.

Rules Governing Sale

1. Only members of this Association, who have paid dues prior to January 1, preceding Annual Sale, may enter animals in sale.
2. Only registered goats may be entered for sale.
3. Each breeder will be limited to a total

of not less than 6 and not over 8 head of bucks in this sale. The limit to be set by the Selection Committee after all entries have been received.

4. Ten percent commission will be charged on all sales.

5. The sale will be held on Saturday, August 4, with the Doe Sale starting at 10:00 A. M. The Buck Sale will start at 1:30 P.M., the selected group will sell first.

6. Breeders who desire to enter this sale must make application for inspection of their Does and Bucks not later than June 1, 1956. Mail all applications for inspection to TAGRA, Box 392, Uvalde, Texas. The breeders who have made application will be notified by the Secretary the day on which their goats will be inspected. Failure to have their Bucks or Does ready on that day will forfeit all privileges of the sale. All inspections will be made after June 20. The breeder may offer for sale both Does and Bucks of his own choice and the Classifiers will take from them so offered, all that measure up to the standard set for this sale, up to the limit set out in Rule 3. Bucks will be limited to a total not to exceed 200 head and there will be a limit on Does of 120 head and that number will be equally divided between the breeders making application to sell Does. All consignors of Does will be notified by the Secretary what this limit will be as soon as possible after the close of entries June 1.

7. Breeders who live in places that require a great distance of travel for the inspection group may be asked at the option of the selection committee to bring the goats they wish to enter in the sale to a central meeting place for inspection.

8. The Consignor must pay the entry fee of \$1.00 per head on all Goats that are accepted to the Secretary or Classifier the day they are accepted, but will have 10 days from that date in which to furnish the Secretary with the registration certificates.

9. All sales goats must be on the grounds not later than 1:00 P.M. Thursday, August 2. Starting at 2:00 P.M. on that day, a top group of Sales Bucks, not to exceed one-third of the total consignment will be selected by the sales stock selection committee. The judges of the regular classes will place 25 of this group the next morning and they will be sold in the order they were placed, with the balance of the group following them in the sale.

10. No private sales will be permitted.

11. Animals that have been sold may be carried away by the buyer at any time upon making the necessary arrangements with the secretary.

12. A consignor or breeder that interferes in any way with a bidder during the sale will be barred from membership in the association.

13. All goats entered in sale must pass through the auction unless deemed unfit by the Sales Committee.

14. Any goat that fails to sell due to owner refusing opening bid, will be permitted to be offered again at the close of the sale if owner wishes and time permits.

15. All sales goats will be identified by a fire brand in their horn or metal tags indicating their lot in the sale.

16. All goats will be held at the owner's risk until sold and at the buyer's risk after being sold in the ring.

17. The Association will make every possible endeavor to secure fair and just treatment for all buyers and sellers in the sale, but assumes no financial liability for the safety of entries or for representation regarding them.

18. Misunderstanding or disputes as to bids will be settled by the Auctioneer. The Auctioneer will have the right to reject any opening bid he deems unfair.

19. Terms of sale are cash. All buyers will be asked to sign Purchase Agreements in all purchases made and settlement will be made on the basis of these agreements.

20. All goats being removed from grounds must be checked out by the Secretary.

21. The Sales Committee reserves the right to decide on anything pertaining to the sale not covered in these rules or the By-Laws of the Association.

22. All Blue Ribbon Winners in the Annual Show become eligible to be entered in the sale.

23. No goat will be permitted to sell on the grounds at any time, unless it has been entered in the sale.

Rules Governing Show

Rule A-A.—An entry fee of \$2.00 per head will be charged on all show goats. All goats on the grounds not entered in the sale will be considered show goats.

Rule A. Entries to this show shall be open to the world, subject to the rules and regulations of this Association.

Rule B. Exhibitor may enter animals in either type he chooses, but must show in type chosen throughout the entire show.

Rule C. All animals for show must be in their pens not later than 1:00 P.M., August 2.

Rule D. Only registered goats may be entered in show.

Rule E. To be eligible for competition, whether single or in groups, animals must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor and all animals entered for competition, except where otherwise specified, must be owned by exhibitor at the time of making the entry. In case of "get of sire" and "produce of dam" ownership shall not be required.

Rule F. Each exhibitor will be limited to two entries in each class, with the exception of the yearling buck classes, in which each breeder may enter as many as he chooses, but will be limited to two places.

Judging

Judging will start at 8:00 A.M., Friday, August 3, and continue until all classes are judged.

Rule G. In no case shall a kid compete for champion.

(Continued on page 10)

PREMIUM LIST

"B" TYPE

Premiums in this Division are for Registered Angora Goats shorn since February 1, 1956. Certificate of Registration must be furnished if requested by the Judge.

Buck, two years and over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Buck, one year and under two	7	6	5	4	3										
Buck Kid, under one year	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	6	6	5	5	5
Champion Buck	5	4	3	2	1										
Doe, two years and over	10														
Doe, one year and under two	7	6	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Doe Kid, under one year	5	4	3	2	1										
Champion Doe	10														
Get-of-Sire—Four goats, one year or over, either sex, bred by exhibitor	8	6	5	4	3	3									
Breeder's Flock—Consisting of Buck, any age, Doe 2 years and over; Yearling Doe and Doe Kid	8	6	5	4	3	3									

MARVIN SKAGGS

JUDGE OF THIS DIVISION

"C" TYPE

Premiums in this Division are for Registered Angora Goats shorn since February 1, 1956. Certificate of Registration must be furnished if requested by the Judge.

Buck, two years and over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Buck, one year and under two	7	6	5	4	3										
Buck Kid, under one year	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	6	6	5	5	5
Champion Buck	5	4	3	2	1										
Doe, two years and over	10														
Doe, one year and under two	7	6	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Doe Kid, under one year	5	4	3	2	1										
Champion Doe	10														
Get-of-Sire—Four goats, one year or over, either sex, bred by exhibitor	8	6	5	4	3	3									
Breeder's Flock—Consisting of Buck, any age, Doe, 2 years and over; Yearling Doe and Doe Kid	8	6	5	4	3	3									

ARMER EARWOOD

JUDGE OF THIS DIVISION

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

RICHIE SPECIAL

To encourage breeding of goats that will be better at mature age. Ages to be determined by Certificate of A. A. G. B. A., which must be furnished.

Doe, one year and under two \$ 5.00
Doe, two years and under three 7.50
Doe, three years and under four 10.00

JUDGE

Doe, four years and under five \$12.50
Doe, five years and over 15.00

Buck, one year and under two 5.00
Buck, two years and under three 7.50

Buck, three years and under four 10.00
Buck, four years and under five 12.50

Buck, five years and older 15.00

Given by Bob Davis and D. K. Thrasher

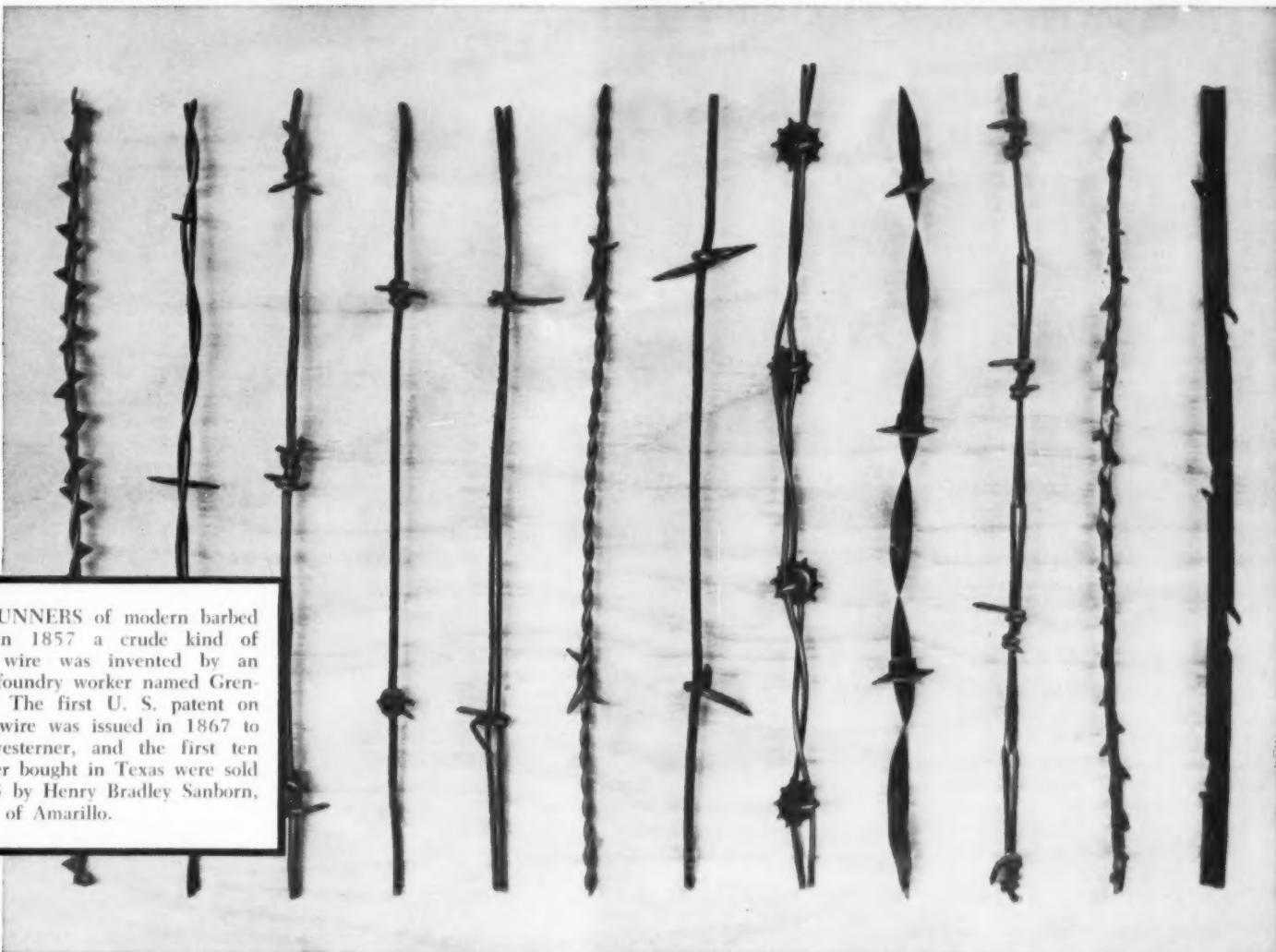
FRED EARWOOD

SPECIAL SALES AWARDS

Champion "B" Type Sales Buck	\$50.00
Champion "B" Type Sales Doe	\$50.00
Champion "C" Type Sales Buck	\$25.00
Champion "C" Type Sales Doe	\$25.00

MARVIN SKAGGS and ARMER EARWOOD

JUDGES OF THIS DIVISION



FORERUNNERS of modern barbed wire: In 1857 a crude kind of barbed wire was invented by an Austin foundry worker named Grenninger. The first U. S. patent on barbed wire was issued in 1867 to a Midwesterner, and the first ten rolls ever bought in Texas were sold in 1875 by Henry Bradley Sanborn, founder of Amarillo.

SHEFFIELD

FENCE

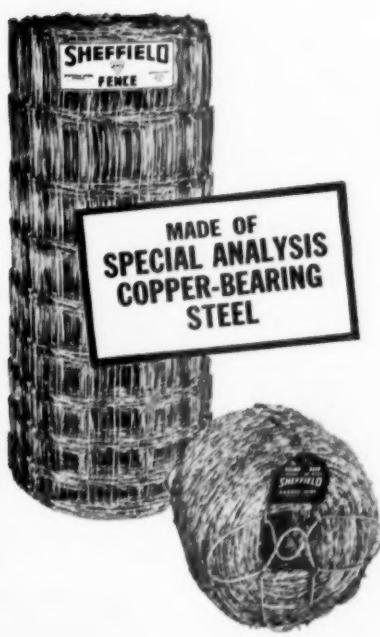
How BARBED WIRE helped make Texas history

In the 1870's and 80's the doctrines of "open range" and "free grass" in Texas were firmly established. A calf that grew up unbranded became the property of the first rancher who put a brand on it. The introduction of barbed wire—and proof of the advantages of fencing the rangelands—changed the picture. Only then did people agree that the man who owned land had the right to enclose it.

But not everybody accepted the change. There were those who held out for the "open range." Many were convinced barbed wire would injure cattle. Some of the dissenters took direct action by cutting fences, and destroying miles of wire in a single night of the "fence-cutters' war," which lasted for several years.

Today fence is the key tool of land management and livestock control. Sheffield barbed wire was developed for the specific needs of the Southwest and Midwest. It's made of full-gauge, special purpose steel, shielded against rust and corrosion with a tightly bonded coating of zinc.

Sheffield fence and barbed wire are made by neighbors of yours, who have stood behind every one of the millions of rolls produced for Texas and Mid-America. Don't gamble on fence from an unproved source. Fence for the future with Sheffield. See your Sheffield dealer for all your fence needs.



SHEFFIELD STEEL DIVISION

ARMCO STEEL CORPORATION
 SHEFFIELD PLANTS: HOUSTON • KANSAS CITY • TULSA

R. P. Collins & Co., Inc.

Collins Wool Corp.

MOHAIR

E. G. WENTWORTH
113 West Woodlawn
San Antonio, Texas
Ph. Pershing 5-3852



222 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, MASS.

LOUIE RAGLAND
Junction, Texas
Ph. Junction 424

Goat Show

(Continued from page 8)

Rule I. All groups, including the champion, shall be judged by comparison.

Rule J. Animals not led out to be judged when their class are shown will not be judged or awarded premiums.

Rule K. Judges must not award a prize to an unworthy exhibit. It is the intention of the show that no premiums or distinction of any kind shall be given any animal or fleece that

is not deserving. Judges are also requested to discriminate against animals upon which any operation has been performed to improve their "show" appearance. These rules must be strictly adhered to whether there is competition or not.

Rule L. The decision of the judges shall be final in all classes, except where mistakes, fraud, misrepresentation, not discovered at the time of the award is proven. In such cases the president or such referee as may be appointed may make decision, or the case may be appealed to the directors from which there shall be no appeal.

Rule P. All animals must be entered with the Secretary upon unloading and the breeder must obtain from the Secretary a release for same before he will be permitted to leave the grounds with them.

PROGRAM

AUGUST 2

Morning: Receiving Stock to 1:00 P. M.
2:00 P.M.—Selection top bucks
8:00 P.M.—Coronation of Miss Mohair

AUGUST 3

8:00 A.M.—Judging
8:30 P.M.—Membership meeting
Speaker, Dolph Briscoe, Jr.

AUGUST 4

10:00 A.M.—Sale Does
1:30 P.M.—Sale Bucks

The Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America concluded its recent annual meeting at Dubois, Idaho, by re-electing Marcus Vetter, Monitor, Oregon, president, and electing Otho Whitefield, Friona, Texas,

vice-president. Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah; Don Marquiss, Gillette, Wyoming, and Harold Tangueman, New Bremen, Ohio, were re-elected directors, and H. B. Seely, Algona, Iowa, was elected director.



THIS SUMMER-

you'll be money
ahead if you specify

LAMKIN'S

RED TAG

MINTEIN RANGE BLOCK

• SPECIALY
FORMULATED
FOR SUMMER

• CONTAINS PHENOTHIAZINE
TO KEEP ANIMALS CLEAN
AFTER WORMING

• HAS ADJUSTED PROTEIN
CONTENT TO LET LIVESTOCK
TAKE BEST ADVANTAGE OF
SUMMER RANGE & FORAGE

Costs Less To Use

Red Tag
Keeps 'Em Clean
Keeps 'Em Healthy
Keeps 'Em Profitable!

Red Tag
CONTAINS NOT ONLY
PHENOTHIAZINE, BUT THE
BEST PROPORTIONS OF MIN-
ERALS AND VITAMINS ESSEN-
TIAL TO SUMMER NUTRITION.

SEE YOUR LAMKIN DEALER
OR WRITE TODAY TO—

I've been
using Lamkin's for
years and it's always made me
money. There's no better proof that
it's wise to mineralize—with LAMKIN'S!



LAMKIN BROTHERS
P. O. BOX 387 BROWNWOOD, TEXAS • • • DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED



W. S. Orr holding wire at stake boxes where twin kids are held.

Kidding at the Stake

By W. S. ORR
Rocksprings, Texas
A. Tolson Melyan Co.



THE STAKE PEN — This pen is large enough to accommodate 250 does and their kids at one time. Wires have been stretched tightly against the ground at 12-foot intervals running parallel north and south. Along these wires triangular-shaped, bottomless boxes closed on one end, are set out in pairs 10 to 12 feet apart. The boxes are aligned in pairs so that one will face north and the other south. A burlap feed bag has been placed in the box to insulate the kid against the cold and dampness of the ground.



The new-born kid is a frail creature. His strength is gained rapidly after birth, and as soon as he can stand is ready to nurse. Given about three weeks of good care, he will be strong and healthy, ready to be turned out on the range. Death loss will be at a minimum due to the excellent care given him by Mr. Orr.

KIDDING BY the stake method is not new, but to W. S. Orr, ranching near Rocksprings in Edwards County, it is the best. He is a veteran Registered Angora Goat breeder and has been using this method for a number of years. This year he had 480 does expecting to kid. Out of this number he has raised over a 100 percent kid crop. He has about 70 pairs of twins and one set of triplets. Loss in kidding on the stake is very negligible and runs less than one percent from the time the kid is born until it is turned loose with the doe in the pasture about three weeks later.

In the stake method of kidding Orr uses three pens. These pens are located on the south slope of a well drained, rocky hill. The pens are (1) *The feed pen* which is large enough to accommodate about 250 does at one time. Here feed troughs are set up so the does may be fed when brought in from the pasture at night. (2) *The Stake Pen* which is about the same size as the feed pen and will accommodate about 250 does and their kids at one time. In this pen wires have been stretched tightly against the ground at 12-foot intervals running parallel north and south. Along these wires triangular-shaped, bottomless boxes, closed on one end, are set out in pairs 10 to 12 feet apart. The boxes are aligned in pairs facing each other. One faces south and the other north. A burlap feed bag is placed in each box to insulate the kid against the cold and dampness of the ground when he lies inside. The boxes are spaced so that strong does will not bother weak ones and fight them away from their kid. Small ropes, about 15 to 18 inches long, are attached to the wires on the ground at a point between the boxes. (3) *The Loose or Free Pen* will accommodate about the same number of does as the feed and stake pens. This pen has adequate shade and water in it. Extra stake boxes give added shade to the kids when left in this pen. In addition to these pens there is a shed where the does may seek shelter in case of a severe cold spell or rain-storm. This shed is accessible to all three pens with partitions inside to separate the does in the different pens. Under the shed along the outer walls there are a number of small stalls about 2½ by 4 feet. Each will accommodate a doe and her kid.

As kidding time approaches does are run on the range throughout the day and each night are brought to a pen where they are fed. Supplemental feeding of does before kidding is a must with Orr. Premature births run high with Angora does when the nutritional level begins to go down in the colder months just prior to kidding time. At this time their diet consists of dry grass and a few green leaves from evergreen trees.

Kidding and shearing time come in the same months. Prior to kidding time the does are sheared, leaving a part of their mohair on the back to form a sort of cape. With this cape

(Continued following page)



The Angora doe is a fickle animal and often abandons her young when disturbed by man, predatory animals, or in the search for food and shelter. As soon as possible after birth the doe and kid are taken to an individual stall under a shed so she will get better acquainted with it.



Each doe and kid are placed in an individual stall about 2½ by 4 feet, where they will remain overnight. The kid will be sure of getting to nurse, and the doe cannot become separated from it.



Before placing the kid on the stake, he is given a flock number which will be put in the outer edge of his ear by the notch system. Notching is a relatively painless operation and the kids show no sign of ill effects whatever. When the kid is older and the ears have grown larger a number will be tattooed inside. This is done as soon as possible since ear notches are often torn out or clipped by shearers at shearing time.

Kidding at the Stake

(Continued from page 11)

the doe can stand cold rains and cold weather out on the range where she might freeze otherwise if sheared clean. Shearing is done early in the spring to prevent the loss of mohair by shedding. With the hair removed from the belly and around the teats the kid may nurse better.

Each day Orr and his Mexican herders go out on the range and catch the does with new-born kids and load them into a pickup to haul to the kidding pens. Should the doe and kid be left on the range overnight there is a chance of losing the kid to predatory animals such as skunks, raccoons, foxes, and bobcats. Buzzards may prey on them before they have gained enough strength to escape. Cold rains and weather may also take their toll. Angora does are fickle animals and often abandon their young when disturbed by man, predatory animals, or in the search for food and shelter. The quicker they are taken to the kidding pens the less likely is the doe to become separated from the kid before it is strong enough to follow. As each doe and kid are caught a chalk brand is put on them so they will not become separated. Whether born on the range or in the overnight feed pen, the kid and doe are placed in one of the small stalls under the kidding shed. Here they remain overnight so the kid will be sure of getting to nurse, and the doe will become better acquainted with her new-born.

The following morning after spending the night in the stall, a large number, which is the same for both, is painted on the side of the doe and kid. A record is made of the registration number of the doe which is found in her ears. The kid is given a flock number, which is put in the outer edge of his ear by the notch method. A record of both the registration num-

ber of the doe and kid are made in a pen flock book which will later be transferred to a more permanent record. The doe and kid are then taken to the stake pen, where the kid is tied near a kidding box. The kid is tied by a rear foot with a knot which will not tighten, will hold securely, and is easily untied. A swivel is placed in the rope so that the kid cannot twist up too easily, becoming entangled. Each day the rope is inspected to see that it isn't too tight. The doe is left with her kid throughout the day to get used to it being on the stake. She is not tied, but left with free access of the pen. During the day when the sun is very hot the kid may crawl in the triangular box and sleep. At night when it is cold the box will protect him. Orr said the kid must be protected from the hot sun during the day because you may lose as many from heat as from the cold if you aren't careful. A few evergreen liveoak trees are in the pen for the does to shade under when left during the day.

Does which have become used to their kids being on the stake are turned out of the pen in the morning to graze in a pasture separate from those yet to kid. The process of staking kids goes on continuously. New does in the stalls with kids born the previous day or during the night remain there until all others have been cleared from the stake pen. The doe and kid are then taken to a stake, where the kid is tied. The pen is always cleared of does with older kids before new ones are staked. This way, the doe is not bothered by intruders when getting used to having her kid on the stake. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the does with older kids are turned in for the kids to nurse. The does are left in for about



Each night the old doe is brought out of the pasture to the stake pen, where she immediately goes to the proper kidding box so her kid may nurse. Should an old doe not find her kid immediately a herder will locate it by its number on the side and drive her to it. The cape left on her back will keep her from freezing in case of a cold rainstorm or freezing weather.

FOR JULY, 1956

one hour and are then turned back to the pasture again. They again return at nightfall.

Kids are left on the stake for 10 to 14 days. They are then released and, with the doe, driven to the loose or free pen, where the kid remains free during the day while his mother grazes in the pasture. Adequate shade and water are provided the kids. At this age the kids will begin to drink from a water trough. Troughs are shallow because kids will fall in the water during the day and would drown if the water was deep. The kids remain in this pen for 7 to 12 days before they are allowed to run with the doe throughout the day.

At three to four weeks of age the kid is ready to run with the doe in the pasture. Late in the evening the doe is brought in from the pasture to be with her kid in the free pen. After each doe and kid have gotten together the entire band of does and kids are driven out of the pen to a 100- to 200-acre pasture. A herder holds the entire band of does and kids near bed ground until they have quieted down for the night. The next day an inspection is made to see that the kids have not strayed from the does. The Angora goat is said to be of a capricious nature, which means playful or changing. The kids hold up to this reputation by getting in groups away from the does and scampering about, climbing low-leaning trees and rock ledges. As the does graze they will often wander a long ways before they notice the kid is missing, or before he has had time to get hungry and come running back. Should the doe and kid become separated the herder will bring them back together. Often kids will crawl through fences, getting into other pastures on the ranch or into the neighbor's pasture. Fences are checked to see that they are tight at the bottom so this cannot happen. The does and kids are left in this pasture

for one to two weeks before they are placed in a larger pasture where they remain until the fall of the year.

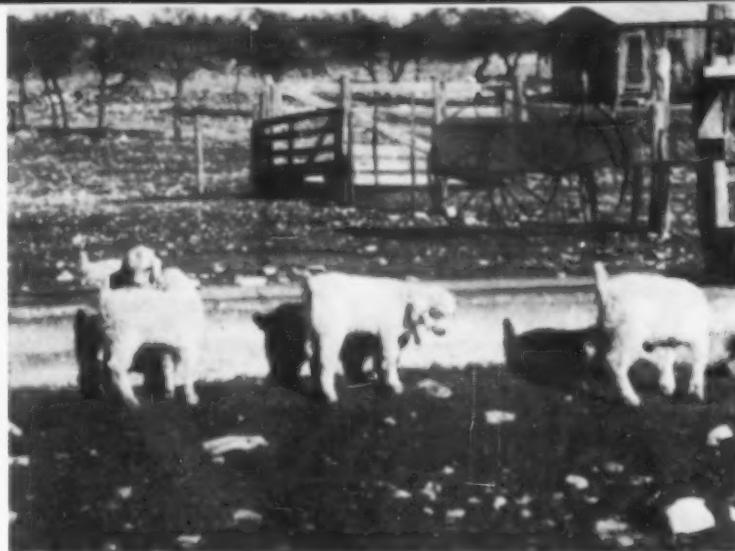
The stake method requires additional labor over the method of turning the does in a pasture to kid and hoping to get a good kid crop. Those who kid loose often raise a low percentage kid crop although they have a high percent of their does bred. There are many things which may happen to a newborn kid, especially in his first three weeks of life. An eighty percent kid crop, where the does are kidded loose on the range, is considered very good, while many drop as low as thirty percent or lower. Some men are faced with the problem of having to go out and buy replacement does because their kid crop did not balance their normal loss in does.

Orr breeds his does to kid in March and the first part of April. He would prefer earlier kids born in January and February, but due to the uncertainty of cold weather, the chance of losing the kids isn't worth the difference. He said that when you kid in January and February you may as well trade your bed for a flashlight. Does respect no one's sleeping habits and had just as soon give birth in the middle of the night as in the day time. The newborn kid must get warm milk in his stomach soon after birth or he will chill down, especially in the cold weather. In freezing weather a kid may freeze before he is strong enough to stand. In extremely cold weather you must be on hand to assist or the kid will be lost. In March and April when it is warmer this is not likely to happen.

Orr said his loss in kids from the time he turns a doe and kid loose on the range until the fall is about two percent or less. He feels this low loss is due to the careful attention he gives the does and kid in its early life, seeing to it that the kid is strong and healthy when turned loose.



Free from the stake, the kids remain in a large pen for 10 to 14 days. Plenty of shade is provided them. Orr said the kid must be protected from the hot sun during the day because you may lose as many from heat as from cold if you aren't careful. Evergreen liveoak trees make excellent shade. Extra stake boxes placed in the pen will give shelter from the sun, rain, and cold.



At 10 to 14 days the kids will begin drinking water. Troughs are shallow because some will fall in during the day and would drown if the water was deep.



After releasing the kids from the stake they are allowed to run free in a large pen where the doe is brought each night for them to nurse. Here they are kept for about 7 to 12 days before they are allowed to run with the does in the pasture.



Separating the kids so they will remain in the pen while the does graze is time-consuming unless you know how. Mexican herders place rocks in a small tub and shake it, making a noise while other herders hold the does near the gate. The doe pays no attention, but to the kids this is a terrifying noise. They scamper away, seeking cover and end up in a far corner of the pen. The does are then turned out easily without the kids trying to get out of the pen at the gate.

The Goats Move North

By ROY A. BOX

Soil Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service
Jacksboro, Texas

TEN OR twelve years ago one could ride the ranges all day around Jacksboro and never hear the "Ba-a-a!" of an Angora goat. It's a different story today, since brush control is playing a major role in range improvement on the sandy soils of the area, where postoak trees and smaller shrubs such



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as skunkbrush and greenbriers have invaded.

Significant, too, of the trend is the changed attitude of most of the ranchers of the area toward the once despised goat. Many of the larger cattle ranches now have a herd of goats also, which are coming to share honors with the purebred and high quality commercial cattle for which the Jacksboro country has long been noted.

Movement of the goats north from the Edwards Plateau to the postoak

covered pastures of the West Cross Timbers and the Reddish Prairies has been no accident. Since browse plants make up nearly half a goat's diet, Angora goats were brought in to do a specific job. This job consists of killing the sprouts and smaller shrubs after the oaks have been cut, bulldozed, or dragged down with a cable or chain attached to powerful, track-type tractors.

Some of the first ranchers who used goats in connection with brush control killed the woody plants, but were not too successful in getting recovery of the bluestems. Since they were finding the best method by trial and error, naturally some mistakes were made. Now, most operators believe results are better if cattle are taken entirely off pastures being goatized. They also think a period of rest or deferment following the killing of the sprouts by the goats is beneficial because it permits the good grasses to

increase in vigor, and gives them a chance to produce seed.

Lon Campsey, eight miles north of Jacksboro, has a record of running goats on his land continuously since 1924. He now operates 2,000 acres, on which he has cleared all the brush, and on which he was getting very fast recovery of the bluestems until the extended drought struck. In spite of dry weather, however, some of his pastures have the bluestems predominating. In 1954 he cleared a 400-acre pasture on which he ran 800 goats. On that pasture he grossed \$17.00 per acre. His wether goats, he says, clip an average of six pounds twice a year.

The upswing in goat population started in the early 1940's. It was then that the Henderson family started getting interested in brush control and goats. Otis Henderson cut his



Pete and Ellis Henderson used goats on this pasture to control postoak brush which was bulldozed in 1950. Most of this pasture is now in little bluestem, seed stalks of which can be seen in left foreground, and a litter of grass residue mulches and protects the soil.

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Distribution and Control of Poisonous Range Plants in Texas

By OMER E. SPERRY

Department of Range and Forestry
Texas A. & M. College and
Texas Agricultural Experiment Station

II. Poisonous Plants of the Composite Family

THERE ARE approximately 750 species of plants known in Texas in the composite (Compositae) family.

Members of this family are widely distributed in the State and grow in most every habitat from extremely dry to marshland and in every gradation between the dry and wet extremes. Most of the species of composites are



Figure 18. Bitterweed, *Hymenoxys odorata*

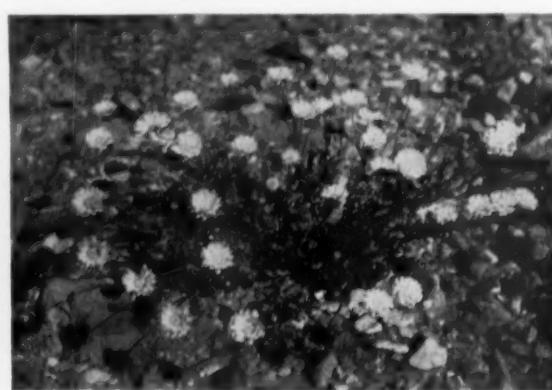


Figure 21. Desert baileya, *Baileya multiradiata*



Figure 19. Bitterweed, *Hymenoxys odorata*



Figure 22. Desert baileya, *Baileya multiradiata*



Figure 20. Blackbrush, *Flourensia cernua*



Figure 24. Cocklebur, *Xanthium saccharatum*

annual and perennial herbs while a few are shrubs or low trees.

Within this large cosmopolitan family, 20 to 25 species in 13 genera are known or suspected as poisonous to livestock. About a dozen of these are commonly poisonous to animals, the others infrequently or only occasionally.

Composites can be recognized by the small, closely grouped flowers in a flower head. The number of flowers varies from a few to many. The flower cluster is surrounded by some-

what leafy or scaly bracts, which give the head of the flowers the appearance of a single flower.

The following species are known to be poisonous under the conditions indicated:

BITTERWEED

Hymenoxys odorata

Bitterweed is an annual, usually much-branched plant, that varies in height from a few inches to about two feet according to environmental conditions. Each of the ascending stem branches terminates in a yellow-flowered head. The flower heads are made up of many small flowers, and under normal growth conditions each head produces from 50 to 75 seeds, Figure 18. Seedlings or older green plants may be found at almost any time of the year, but most growth is from early spring to early or midsummer. If climatic conditions are favorable, growth may start as early as December. The plant has a bitter taste that apparently is strongest in mature plants and plants growing on dryer sites. Crushed or bruised leaves have an aromatic odor.

Bitterweed is found over most of Texas west of the 99th meridian. The heaviest infestations and the most severe death losses in Texas occur in about 12 counties in the eastern portion of the Edwards Plateau and the adjacent Trans-Pecos region, Figure 19. Bitterweed ranges from Central Texas to California and from Kansas south into Mexico. Among the most common sites of bitterweed infestation are flooded sites, drainage areas, lakebeds, roadways and watering places. This weed also occurs on extensive areas in overgrazed pastures and heavily trampled and disturbed areas.

Most poisoning occurs in sheep, and experiments show that during drought years the bitterweed herbage is much more toxic than when grown under conditions of near normal rainfall (Boughton *et al.* 1937). Marked variation in the quantity of bitterweed necessary to kill an animal is rather striking. This probably is due to a variation in toxicity of the plant and a variation in susceptibility of the individual animal. The minimum lethal dose of green immature bitterweed for a grown sheep is approximately 500 grams, or about one pound, when eaten in as short a period of time as two days (Hardy *et al.* 1931.)

When bitterweed poisoning occurs, animals should be moved to clean pastures or put on feed. There is no medical cure for severely poisoned animals. When taken in small quantities, the weed undoubtedly must be grazed for several days before the animal becomes noticeably ill. The animal will recover within a few days if it is removed from the bitterweed range at this time. When such a recovered animal again is turned upon the bitterweed range, it will again require some days for the animal to eat sufficient bitterweed to make it sick.

Reduced stocking rates, changes in the type of livestock and deferment of pastures from grazing during the growing season will improve the grass cover of bitterweed infested ranges. This with normal rainfall will greatly reduce, and in time practically eliminate, bitterweed from the area.

Temporary relief and a reduction of bitterweed are obtained from hand pulling and destruction of the weeds or by spraying with herbicides. Herbicidal control has been practiced with varying degrees of success. The best kills have been obtained with the esters of 2,4-D. Water solutions at concentrations of 0.2 percent applied

as wetting sprays or a spray of 1 pound of the acid equivalent of 2,4-D in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre applied with power equipment has given good kill. Mature bitterweed plants and those growing in dry habitats are difficult to kill with herbicides.

BLACKBRUSH

Flourensia cernua

Blackbrush, also called tarbush, is a much-branched, leafy shrub. The leaves are alternate, entire, obovate or oblong. The rayless flowers are solitary in the leaf axils, forming a leafy inflorescence. The fruit is a one-seeded achene. Blackbrush plants may not exceed a foot in height in dry sites but attain a height and spread of five to six feet in more favorable situations, Figure 20.

Blackbrush is frequent to abundant in the Trans-Pecos and in counties immediately east of the Pecos River. It extends across New Mexico into Arizona and southward into Mexico. This shrub grows on dry hills, plains and mesas, often on limestone areas.

Blackbrush provides considerable forage. When it is properly managed, toxicity is not a problem. New growth furnishes the most forage; roller-brush cutters have been used extensively to reduce the old woody material and to stimulate new growth.

The poisonous nature of ripe blackbrush fruits was demonstrated by experimental feeding to sheep and goats (Mathews 1944). The same research indicated that the green leaves were not toxic. A marked variation in the susceptibility of individuals was observed as well as a narrow margin between slightly toxic and lethal amounts. As little as one percent of the animal's body weight of dry fruit eaten in one day will kill some animals. Most reported range losses were during the winter months and were due to turning hungry animals into pastures composed largely of blackbrush.

DESERT BAILEYA

Baileya multiradiata

Desert baileya is a low-growing composite densely covered with short hairs which give it a woolly appearance. It has numerous, alternate, toothed leaves on numerous basal branches. The prominent yellow-flowered heads on elongated stems are present from spring until late fall, Figure 21.

Desert baileya occurs frequently in the seven most western counties of Texas, especially in the low rainfall areas of the Big Bend, Figure 22. From this area it extends to Southern Utah, Nevada, Southern California and south into Mexico. It often is abundant on sandy and gravelly soils in the semidesert grassland and shrub areas. This plant is often conspicuous along roadsides and present over extensive range areas.

Desert baileya is toxic in both the green and dry state. Although there is a wide variation in the susceptibility of animals, experimental feeding by Mathews (1933a) showed that 18 to 58 pounds of dry and 16 to 65 pounds of green plant material were required to kill a sheep. Goats were poisoned experimentally but apparently do not eat the plant under range conditions. No losses were observed in cattle or horses, although both grazed the plant on the range. Losses up to 15 percent were reported in sheep.

Since animals do not eat baileya except when range forage is lacking, the provision of supplemental feed or

(Continued on page 18)

Cut FEED COSTS by Root Plowing and Seeding with CATERPILLAR D8 TRACTOR and HOLT ROOT PLOW

MR. CATTLEMAN: A sound investment for 1956 is the root-plowing and seeding of brushland. Benefits derived by soil conservation District Cooperators in 1955 emphasize this fact.



Pasture 1. Frio SCD. August, 1955

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OR THIS



Pasture 2. Frio SCD. Across the Fence, August 1955

Wm. K.

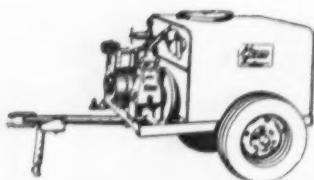
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Poisonous Plants

(Continued from page 17)

movement to better pastures usually will control poisoning. Losses subside following rainfall sufficient to produce forage growth. Proper management to maintain desirable range forage should eliminate the poisoning problem.

Experimental spraying with herbicides gave complete kill when 2,4-D was applied in 0.4 percent water solution at the rate of 30 gallons per acre following rains. Spraying done while conditions were dry, even though plants appear vigorous, was ineffective.

COCKLEBURS

Xanthium spp.

Cockleburs are coarse, rough annual weeds with alternate, toothed or lobed leaves. The flowers are inconspicuous and imperfect, the pistillate flowers developing into a bur-like fruit. The fruit is usually two-beaked, covered with many spines and has two compartments, each containing a seed, Figure 24. Over 40 species of *Xanthium* are widely distributed, five of them in Texas. One species *X. spinosum*, has triple spines in the axils of the leaves. Species of this genus are most frequent in disturbed and flooded areas of fields, pastures and roadways. They may be present in bar ditches, around earthen tanks, barnyard lots, old lake beds and river bottoms.

Cockleburs are mechanically injurious when consumed and also contain toxic glucoside. The seed and young

seedlings are more toxic than the older plants. Cocklebur poisoning may be fatal to hogs, cattle and sheep. Due to the structure and longevity of the burs, several years may be required to rid an area of this pest. Mowing, pulling or cutting can be practiced if the stand is not extensive. Control measures should be taken before the fruits are mature.

Cocklebur plants may be killed readily by spraying with 2,4-D. Water solutions of the ester formulation applied at the rate of 0.1 percent (1,000 ppm) or about one-half pound per acre are very effective on young plants. As the plants mature, stronger and larger quantities of solutions are required to obtain a good kill. The amine forms of 2,4-D and combinations of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T also obtain good kill.

THREADLEAF GROUNDSSEL

Senecio longilobus

Threadleaf groundsel, also called woolly groundsel, is a many-stemmed, perennial composite. It is evergreen on Texas ranges. The leaves usually are pinnately divided into 3 to 7 segments and may be hairy or nearly smooth. The stems are herbaceous except at the base and also have variable hairiness. Yellow flowers are produced throughout mild winters and the blooms are abundant following summer rains, Figure 25.

Senecio is one of the largest genera of flowering plants. Plants of this genus are known as senecios, groundsels and butterweeds. Several species of *Senecio*, other than threadleaf groundsel, also are known or suspect-

ed of being poisonous. In addition to *S. riddellii*, Riddell groundsel of West Texas, *S. glabellus*, butterweed, has been strongly suspected of causing trouble in Northeast Texas. Some species of *Senecio* are considered fair to good forage.

Threadleaf groundsel is infrequent to abundant in grassland areas over most of the western half of Texas, Figure 26. It ranges south into Mexico, north into Nebraska and Wyoming and west into Arizona. Threadleaf groundsel is a native forb or half-shrub, usually growing in association with grama and buffalograss. It extends into short-grass desert scrub areas and increases with disturbance and overgrazing.

The poisonous principle of threadleaf groundsel is probably an alkaloid (Manske 1931). Most workers agree that the leaves are more toxic than older growth. It is browsed throughout the year and often to a high degree when the ranges are dry or during snow and ice storms. On Texas ranges, cattle are most commonly poisoned, although walking disease of horses, caused by a species of *Senecio*, is reported (Van Es et al. 1929). If "Senecio eaters" can be detected, a change of pastures or removal from the herd is a good precaution. Supplemental feed when pastures are in poor condition and eradication by chemical spraying are good management practices.

Several years of experimental control research indicate that threadleaf groundsel can be killed with 0.4 to 0.6 percent water solutions of the ester forms of 2,4-D or a combination



Figure 25. Threadleaf groundsel, *Senecio longilobus*



Figure 27. Riddell groundsel, *Senecio riddellii*



Figure 26. Threadleaf groundsel, *Senecio longilobus*



Figure 28. Riddell groundsel, *Senecio riddellii*

Figure 30. Rayless goldenrod, *Aplopappus heterophyllus*Figure 29. Rayless goldenrod, *Aplopappus heterophyllus*

of the esters of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. On large-scale applications, from 1 to 1½ pounds of the acid equivalent in 30 to 40 gallons of water per acre or as a wetting spray have given satisfactory results. The best kill is obtained following rains during the growing season. Treated plants go through an abnormal growth period and may not die completely until early in the second season after treatment.

RIDDELL GROUNDS EL

Senecio riddellii

Riddell groundsel is a herbaceous perennial. Several stems grow from a woody base, which produce lateral branches, at least terminally. The leaves are pinnatifid, green and without hairs, like the stems and flowers. Yellow flowers are produced in somewhat flattish inflorescences during late summer and early fall, Figure 27. The major differences between this species and threadleaf groundsel are the bright green color, less diffuse branching and the dieback to the ground after frost.

Riddell groundsel is frequent to abundant in the western half of Texas, with records from four to five counties along the Gulf Coast south of the Guadalupe River, Figure 28. This species ranges from West Texas and New Mexico, north into Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska. This species occurs in grasslands, foothills and sandhill areas. It is often abundant in disturbed and overgrazed areas, gravelly washes, flooded areas and along roads and trails.

Mathews (1933) found that *S. longilobus* and *S. riddellii* were about equal in toxicity and that the disease was practically identical with that caused by other species of *Senecio*. Riddell groundsel may be grazed heavily in the spring when new growth starts and again in the fall, especially after the first frost. Not all animals graze Riddell groundsel and some animals seem to have some tolerance for it.

Spraying Riddell groundsel with the ester form of 2,4-D at the rate of 1 to 1¼ pounds, acid equivalent in 30 to 40 gallons of water to the acre attains 90 to 100 percent kill, if ap-

plied in summer and late fall after rains. For spot spraying 0.4 percent wetting solutions are most effective. Good kills have been obtained by spraying in the early flowering stage. Plants which were top-killed one year may send out new growth the following spring, but the shoots usually are abnormal and die after growing 3 or 4 inches. In general, the management is much the same as for threadleaf groundsel.

RAYLESS GOLDENROD

Aplopappus heterophyllus

Rayless goldenrod, also called jimson weed and alkali weed, is a bushy half shrub with numerous upright branches which arise from a perennial woody root crown. The branches, which range in height from 2 to 4 feet, give rise to numerous yellow flower heads and then die back to the ground each year, Figure 29. Growth on Texas range areas starts in early spring and flowering begins in late summer. Reproduction is by seed following fall, winter and early spring rains.

Rayless goldenrod is abundant in the Pecos River and Rio Grande valleys and frequent around water sites and irrigated areas of the Trans-Pecos, the Rio Grande Plain and the Plains country, Figure 30. Rayless goldenrod frequents drainage areas, springs and irrigation canals. Large acreages along the upper Pecos have been infested through irrigation.

Cattle, horses and sheep may be poisoned by consuming the weed, and their young may be poisoned by their milk. Humans may develop milk sickness or trembles by consuming milk from poisoned cows. Tremetol, an alcohol, is present in both dry and green plant material and is thought to be the principle toxin. From 1 to 1.5 percent of the animals body weight of the plant fed over a period of 2 to 3 weeks has been found toxic. The poison of rayless goldenrod is cumulative and since there may be some elimination, larger amounts would be required to be poisonous if taken over a longer period of time. Sometimes calves, colts and lambs sicken from the milk and die before

the mother shows any symptoms. An average daily feeding of 1½ pounds of the green plant per 100 pounds of animal, continued for a week, usually produces toxic symptoms or death (Couch 1929, 1930).

The management and control of rayless goldenrod is essential in all areas of infestation. Infested areas are commonly fenced off to keep out animals during the late fall and winter. Plants are grubbed in some localized areas. Late summer before flowering apparently is the best time for grubbing.

Herbicides appear to be an economical and effective method of control in areas where they can be used. The esters of 2,4-D applied at 2,000 and 4,000 ppm (0.2 and 0.4 percent) in water produced good kill the first season of growth and all plants on the experimental plots were dead at the end of the second year.

PSILOSTROPHE

Psilostrophe gnaphalodes and *Psilostrophe tagetinae*

The psilostrophes, also called paiflowers, are perennial composites with erect, woolly, tufted stems branching from the base. The leaves are alternate, entire or lobed. These plants have numerous, small heads of yellow flowers. *P. tagetinae* differs from *P. gnaphalodes* in having narrower ray flowers and being less woolly. It also has smooth achenes; the latter has woolly achenes. In general, the habit and growth of the two species are similar, Figure 31.

P. tagetinae grows primarily in the Trans-Pecos and extends into the Plains area, Figure 32. From Texas it extends south into Mexico, west into Arizona and northwest into Colorado. *P. gnaphalodes* is frequent in the Trans-Pecos and Rio Grande Plain and extends south into Mexico.

Range observations indicate that the two species of *Psilostrophe* are quite palatable to sheep. Limited feeding tests indicated that *P. tagetinae* is slightly more toxic than *P. gnaphalodes* (Mathews 1934). Dry and young plants were found to be more toxic than mature blooming plants.

Psilostrophe is grazed in winter as well as in spring and summer. Mathews (1934) suggested systematic pasture rotation. Since sheep have to eat

(Continued on page 20)



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Poisonous Plants

(Continued from page 19)

the plant for approximately 2 weeks before they show symptoms, and since they will recover if removed from the plant when symptoms first appear, pasture rotation works effectively. When poisoned sheep are observed they should be removed from the range and placed on feed. They usually recover. Psilostrophe is grazed occasionally by cattle.

Top kill has been obtained by experimental spraying with 2,4-D, however the underground parts were not completely killed as new growth was prevalent the following year. More experimental work is needed before chemical methods of control can be recommended.

SNEEZEWEED

Helenium spp.

The most frequently encountered species of *Helenium* in Central and East Texas is *H. tenuifolium*, bitter sneezeweed, also called bitterweed, eastern bitterweed and fineleaf sneezeweed. Bitter sneezeweed is a narrow-leaved, much-branched, annual composite with rather showy flower heads of yellow ray flowers, Figure 33. *H. nudiflorum*, purplehead sneezeweed, recorded for East Texas, also is reported as toxic to livestock (Tehon et al. 1946). This is a perennial species with oval linear leaf blades and many small purplish disk flowers. There are about a dozen additional species of *Helenium* in the Texas flora which probably are not sufficiently toxic to be problem plants.

Bitter sneezeweed occurs from Central and East Texas across the Southeast United States, and is occasionally found in the Northeast. Purplehead sneezeweed grows in the Piney Woods and Coastal Prairie areas of East Texas and extends east to Florida, with sporadic occurrences as far north as Connecticut. It is a common pasture and roadside weed throughout its range. It grows in old fields, overgrazed pastures and waste areas. In Texas it usually occurs on sandy or sandy loam soils. Purplehead sneezeweed most commonly grows in moist areas of the prairies and woodlands.

Although the sneezeweeds have a bitter, sharp taste, some animals graze them in quantity, especially the young growth, when more palatable vegetation is scarce. In addition to probable poisoning properties, the sneezeweeds give a bitter taste to milk. This

taste in dairy products is often a serious problem, especially in the case of bitter sneezeweed.

Pasture management to promote ample forage or to keep cattle out of pastures infested with sneezeweed should be practiced. Mowing before seed maturity greatly reduces the amount of bitter sneezeweed. Recent experiments reported from a Mississippi ranch indicate good control of bitter sneezeweed was obtained with 1 pound of the amine of 2,4-D in about 20 gallons of water per acre. The spray was applied with ground equipment. Approximately the same control was obtained by the same workers with $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of the ester of 2,4-D applied in the same manner.

WHITE SNAKEROOT

Eupatorium rugosum

White snakeroot is an erect, branching, herbaceous perennial composite from 1 to 4 feet tall. The slender, round stems may develop a purplish coloration, especially when growing in the open. Small clusters of white flower heads are produced at the ends of the numerous branches. The leaves are opposite, have 3 distinct veins and coarsely toothed margins, Figure 34. There are approximately 30 species and varieties of *Eupatorium* in Texas, some similar to *E. rugosum* but, as far as known, not toxic.

White snakeroot occurs in East Texas and as far west as the Chisos Mountains but is most abundant and troublesome in the Hill Country. Luxuriant growth is found in the north portions of Uvalde and Medina Counties, over most of Real and Bandera Counties and in portions of Kerr County, Figure 35. The general distribution of white snakeroot is from eastern North America westward to Minnesota and Texas (Couch 1933).

White snakeroot is most frequent in wooded areas but may persist in open clearings. It frequents most hardwood areas in East Texas and is associated with juniper and oak in the Hill Country. This plant may become abundant following timber clearing, especially in juniper areas. In the Hill Country, white snakeroot is not confined to ravines and valleys but extends up the slopes and occasionally over hilltops. Couch (1927) gives the principal toxin of white snakeroot as an unsaturated alcohol, tremetol. This alcohol is found primarily in green tissue and decreases as the plant dries. The poison is cumulative in effect, and is transmitted in the milk. Cattle, sheep and other animals are reported to be susceptible to the poison.

Poisoning usually occurs during late summer or early fall but may occur at any time the plant is consumed in quantity. Goats are most commonly poisoned in Texas, and investigations show that animals introduced to the white snakeroot for the first time are readily poisoned. Sheep have grazed white snakeroot without noticeable effects. When snakeroot is a problem, animals should not be pastured on infested areas, especially in late summer and fall. In localized areas, plants may be pulled and burned, or isolated by fencing.

A series of trial plots of white snakeroot were sprayed in Kerr County during 1952 with formulations and combinations of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. A dry period during 1952 and drought in 1953 prevented what may have been normal results in this work. A good kill was obtained on the open dry sites however, with the amine formulations showing slightly more promise than the esters of the herbicides.

THREADLEAF BROOMWEED

Gutierrezia microcephala

Broomweeds are also called snake-weeds, turpentinedews and slink-weeds. Threadleaf broomweed is a many-branched, perennial, herbaceous composite. The branches rebranch terminally to give rise to masses of yellow-flowered heads. The leaves are alternate and filiform, Figure 36. Eight additional species of *Gutierrezia*, some annual, are recorded for Texas. Ranchmen consider most of the perennial species as toxic and the following statements will probably apply to other species suspected as toxic while the annual species are widespread and often abundant roadside and pasture weeds.

Threadleaf broomweed occurs in Central and West Texas. In general one or more species of *Gutierrezia* are present in every section of Texas but the perennial species are more prevalent in Central and West Texas. Threadleaf broomweed extends south into Mexico and west into Arizona, Utah and Nevada. Threadleaf broomweed is frequent to abundant over much of the range area of West Texas especially the Trans-Pecos. It increases with overgrazing and grows luxuriantly along roadways and disturbed sites.

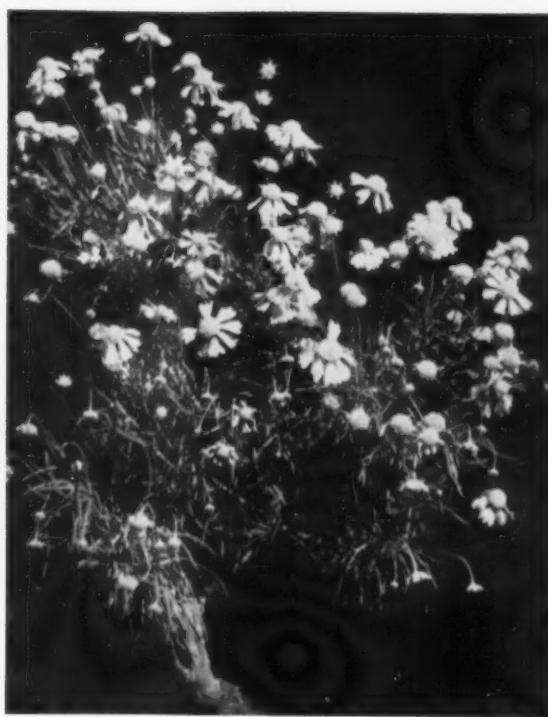
Experimental feeding of threadleaf broomweed by Dollahite and Anthony (1955) produced abnormal calf delivery and retained placentas. Ranchmen in Central and West Texas have reported this condition and several have stated that abortions were also caused by eating broomweed. All of the perennial species of broomweed



Figure 31. Psilostrophe or paperflower,
Psilostrophe gnaphalodes



Figure 32. Psilostrophe or paperflower,
Psilostrophe gnaphalodes

Figure 34. White snakeroot, *Eupatorium rugosum*Figure 33. Bitter sneezeweed, *Helenium tenuifolium*Figure 35. White snakeroot, *Eupatorium rugosum*

are included in the field reports. Abortions were not produced experimentally by Dollahite and Anthony with threadleaf broomweed.

Early grazing of new growth of threadleaf broomweed is common on the dry ranges of the Trans-Pecos. During dry years, the entire plant may be grazed to the ground. Supplemental feeding when range forage is scarce probably is the best preventive practice when it is necessary to graze cattle on broomweed infested ranges.

Chemical control experiments of threadleaf broomweed in 1952 and 1953 showed excellent kill with water solutions of the esters of 2,4,5-T and M.C.P. Kills of 90 percent or better were obtained with 0.2 percent solutions, while kills of 91 to 99 percent were obtained with 0.4 percent solutions of 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T and M.C.P. The two latter chemicals were consistent in giving the highest kill ratios, (Sperry and Anthony, 1953).

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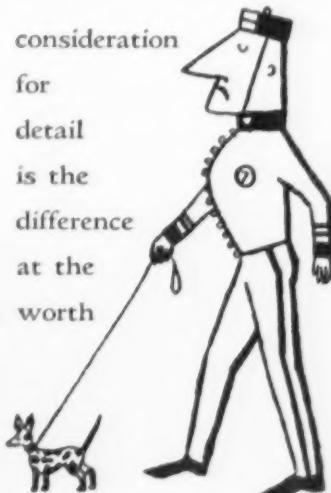
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Figure 36. Threadleaf broomweed, *Gutierrezia microcephala*

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AN ARTIST was painting in the country. A farmer came over and watched him. "Ah," said the artist, "perhaps you, too, are a lover of the beauties of nature. Have you seen the golden fingers of dawn spreading across the eastern sky, the red-stained sulphurous islets floating in the lake of fire in the west, the ragged clouds at midnight blotting out the shuddering moon?"

"No," said the farmer, matter-of-factly, "not lately. I've been on the water wagon for over a year."

THE SHORT-SIGHTED old lady had spent a long time in the curiosity shop.

"What is that ugly oriental figure in the corner worth?" she asked at last.

"About ten thousand," whispered the horrified salesman. "That's the proprietor."

A SAD experience was viewed on Main Street last Saturday night—a dear friend lost three fingers. He was asked to join a friend for a drink, but his wife was with him.

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Porter: "Well, if that don't beat all! This is the second time that's happened this morning!"

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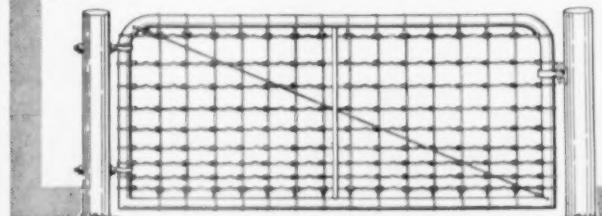
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FOR JULY, 1956

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ONE OF THE innovations of the domestic wool market is the baling of bagged wool by hydraulic press. The Querner Truck Lines, Inc., of San Antonio probably has the most elaborate setup for doing this job of any organization in the nation.

The top picture shows C. L. Smith, Sam Drake and Dan Haywood, with H. H. Gorely, foreman, placing a bag of wool in the machine.

The baler exerts a pressure of 16,000 pounds per square inch and takes from five to six bales per compression, making a new bale of from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds and a considerably smaller, easier handled package. Before baling the truck could handle around 21,000 pounds. After baling the truck can handle a load of 35,000 to 37,000.

The wool is easily baled and the crew have baled as high as 104,645 pounds in six hours.

Picture number two gives a view of several bags of wool compressed together in the Querner machine. The new bale is tied with wire.

Picture number three indicates baled wool arrangement on the truck which probably is bound for Boston.

These pictures were taken by the Radio Post of Fredericksburg, where this wool was purchased by Jack Taylor, buying for Forte, Dupee and Sawyer Company of Boston.

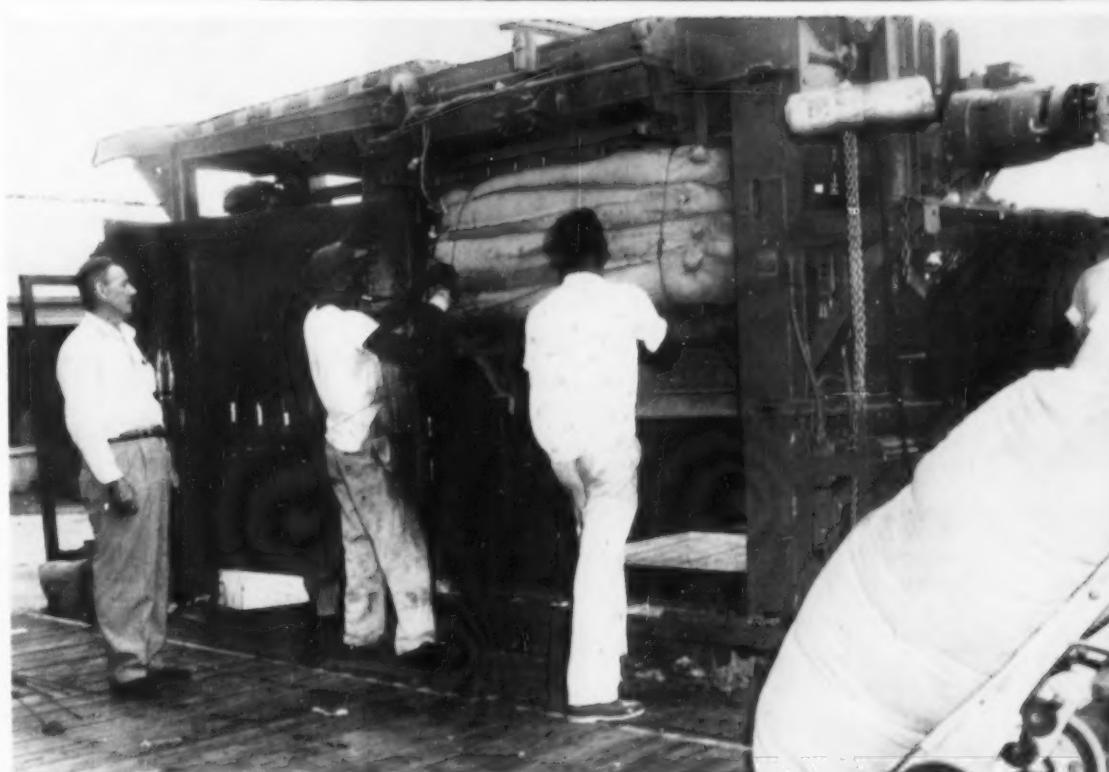
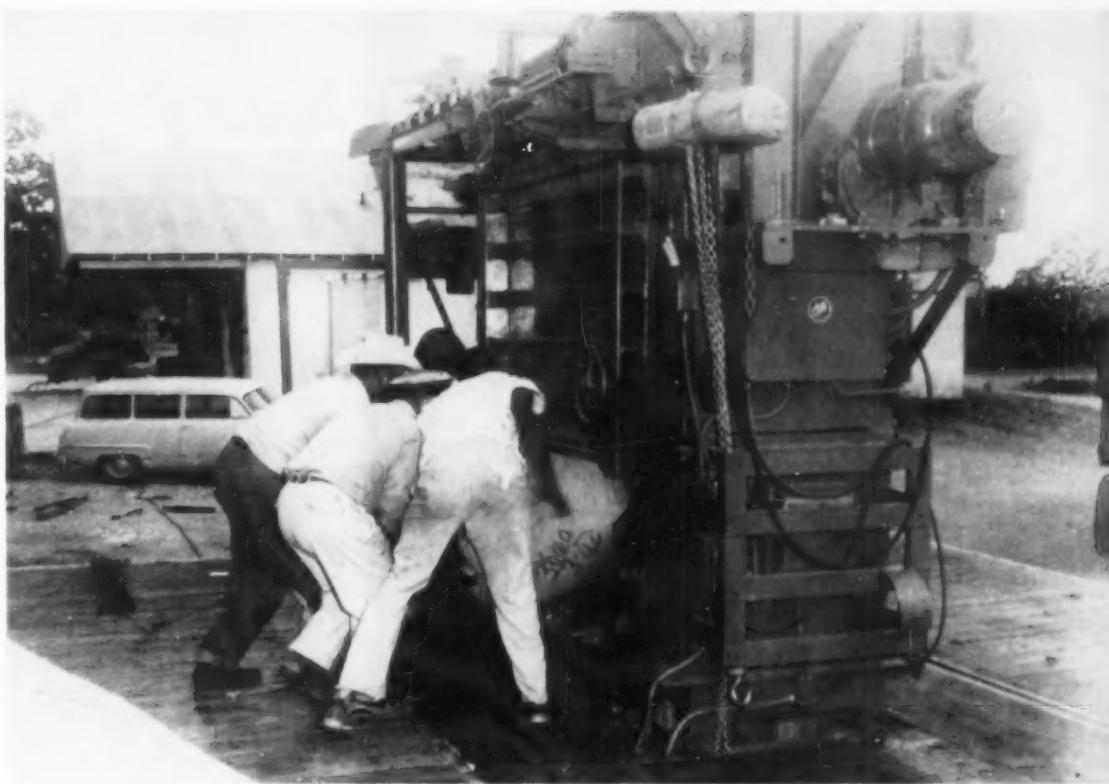
The baling operation goes on practically all over the southwest and is in its second year of successful operation.

Foster Price, Debouillet enthusiast of Sterling City, writes that he has 70 yearling rams left for sale and that they are good ones; 25 are registered. He reports that 75 yearling ewes and 15 yearling rams born last March and April and sheared April 29 of this year averaged 21.6 pounds. That's good shearing, Mr. Price!

The Abilene Christian College at Abilene, Texas, was recently deeded a 640-acre farm by Mr. and Mrs. Ashby Green of Tatum, New Mexico.

"*Getting direct results,*" recently declared Gordon Grote, Jr., Katemey District Sales Manager for Moorman Company, in referring to his company's advertising in this magazine.

The sheep numbers in the major sheep producing countries of the world are as follows: Australia, 131 million head; Argentina, 53 million; New Zealand, 39 million, and the United States, 31 million. In the past two or three years the United States government has reversed its policy of disinterest or disfavor and is encouraging the growers to raise more sheep. The trend downward has not been retarded; however, much of this is blamed on the drouth conditions of the major domestic sheep producing areas.



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Vera A. Burrows **BARKSDALE, TEXAS**

Analyzing Livestock And Meat Situation

By SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER CHICAGO BUREAU

ALTHOUGH lamb values at Chicago dropped back slightly from the recent four-year high shortly after the outset of June, lamb producers continued to enjoy fairly good returns for their offerings, compared with their cattle-feeder and hog-producer counterparts, who found the early June markets leaving something to be desired in most instances.

At the start of June the combination of reduced lamb volume and higher wholesale lamb prices pushed both the top lamb prices and the general level of the live market to the highest points in four years. However, the wholesale lamb trade reacted to the higher prices shortly after this peak was reached and modest losses on both the live and dressed markets were recorded.

Part of the ability of the lamb trade to make additional progress during the month of May was due to the reduced May slaughter of lambs in federally inspected plants throughout the country. It was estimated that the month's lamb slaughter would re-

veal a four-year low when the official figures are released. Another aid was the reduced slaughter during the month of the other major classes.

During the early days of June prime new-crop lambs, which prior to June 1 were referred to as spring lambs, reached a high of \$31. With the exception of a few head which went to satisfy Greek Easter orders up to \$35, this was the highest price recorded in Chicago in approximately four years. Subsequent losses in wholesale lamb prices dropped the general level of the live market down to where the best kinds were topping around the \$28 figure.

Meanwhile, the rather limited volume reaching the Chicago market during recent weeks included a scattering of shipments of old-crop lambs, which after June 1 were termed yearlings by members of the trade. The best of them sold up around the \$23 figure as lamb producers marketed clean-up shipments of the old-crop lambs.

Probably the most disappointing



THERE, NOW!

Jami Lois Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Noble Taylor, Del Rio, applies the Tecole to a fire-branded Angora on her family's Val Verde County ranch. She got a big kick helping the ranch hand do this important job.

part of the livestock picture during the past few weeks has centered around the hog market, which was expected to make some remarkable gains before a new crop of hogs will begin to move to market to check price levels somewhat. While some sharp gains were recorded in hogs earlier this spring to bear out earlier predictions, the hog trade bogged down recently before it reached the levels expected by the trade.

What was generally believed to be a slight reaction in the hog market during the closing days of May after hogs reached the best levels in about 10 months developed into a price break of several days' standing which lasted into June. Around the middle of the month hogs were still struggling to get back some of their recent losses in order to move back up to their expected levels. However, a comeback in prices was not forthcoming during the first half of June as pork processors were in no mood to tack price gains on the live product while they were experiencing some difficulty in getting wholesale values of most pork cuts stabilized.

Much of the recent plight of the hog producer stemmed from the fact that the wholesale pork trade was unable to hang onto the almost sensational price gains which were scored during the latter half of May. After pork loins reached 11-month highs of \$59 in New York and \$54 in Chicago, the wholesale trade went into a tailspin as consumers reacted noticeably to the increased costs of pork. The decline in wholesale pork values was spread over a two-week period which dropped the best pork loin values down around the \$48 mark, while most other cuts of pork dropped correspondingly.

After a 10-month high of \$19 was paid during the third week of May, hog producers found values gradually slipping over a period of several days, during which time the best meat-type hogs dropped slightly under the \$18 mark, while the rank and file of the good to choice hogs weighing 190 to 250 lbs. sold down below \$17.50.

A drop such as this was very unusual, particularly at this time of year, and prices were expected to bounce back to higher ground during the time remaining before hog producers begin the marketing of new-

crop hogs. In fact, there were signs in the trade recently to substantiate this belief as prices strengthened following this rather prolonged decline.

Meanwhile, the cattle market has been both featured and plagued by a continuing narrowing of the price range of steers and early in June values of low grade steers and strictly prime ones were at the narrowest point in three years. This was accomplished by a gradual move-up of the lower grades while killers applied steady downward pressure to the higher quality well-finished kinds.

While this trend has favored those cattle feeders who had lower cost offerings to market, it caused some concern to many feeders who were in the process of selling off high choice and prime steers and who had a much higher feed bill to meet, especially after corn values were hiked to boost feed costs noticeably. It was discouraging to many of these feeders who had steers carrying the extra amount of fat and finish to find kinds lacking considerably in finish selling within 50c to 75c of their offerings.

Of late a huge percentage of the steer crop at Chicago sold within a \$2 spread. Those carrying only a moderate amount of finish to get into the choice grade sold from \$20.50 to \$21.50, while much better steers grading high choice and prime were forced to sell from \$21.50 to \$22.50.

Even though these higher quality kinds going at such prices would cost less to the processor because of the higher grades and dressing yields than those obtained from the lesser finished kinds, most killers were not too anxious to move into them with much enthusiasm. The reason they gave for this is the fact that those carrying just enough finish to grade choice were much easier to dispose of in the wholesale channels at prices which compensated them for the live costs, while the outlet for high choice and prime grades remained limited, despite their fairly attractive prices.

Because of the recent pressure on the well-finished steers, the highest price paid for a limited number of strictly prime kinds has been \$23.50, which was also disappointing to those feeders who had finished kinds to offer. This recent peak equals the lowest weekly peak since OPA controls

(Continued on page 26)

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ROCKSPRINGS, TEXAS



STARTING EARLY

Theresa Thrasher, age 6, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Thrasher, Utopia, holding one of her mother's registered Angora does. Theresa believes she will follow in her mother's footsteps and raise some of the finest goats possible—that is, if she doesn't like riding horses better.

Mrs. Thrasher owns the registered goats. She got her start from Bob Davis, Rio Frio, several years ago. For the last three or four years she has been attending the Association goat sale and has sold some of her does for top prices at the sale.

Mr. Thrasher is in the oil business and some other businesses and travels a lot. They together have several thousand acres of land near Utopia.

LIVESTOCK

(Continued from page 25)

were ended after World War II ten years ago. Only one week at the extremely low point three years ago recorded a \$23.50 peak for prime steers, to be the only other time within a decade that the top was this low.

This condition is bound to change in the near future, but this belief failed to bring any relief to those who had to sell steers over the past month. The widening of the range, it is believed, will materialize when the lower grade offerings go into their seasonal decline, while those carrying the higher feed bills will move up in price to satisfy some of their increased costs.

While this latest development in steers left something to be desired as far as the longer-fed kinds were concerned, heifer feeders continued to find fairly good margins in their recent selling. Recent gains pushed heifer values up to a point where most of them were selling on a par with comparable grade steers. In fact, killing costs of lower grade heifers were proving higher than those of the same grade steers.

Only strictly prime heifers lately failed to match rates paid for comparable grade steers. Most of the prime heifers went within a range of \$22.25 to \$22.75, the latter representing a new high since last October. Most choice heifers returned moderate margins by selling from \$20.50 to \$21.50.

Corn Belt cattle feeders continued their aggressive pace for replacement cattle recently and provided a broad outlet for the bulk of the stockers grading good and choice. A recent slowdown in the demand for com-

mon and medium stockers resulted in some weakness in the lower cost kinds, but this trend failed to appear in those of higher quality.

A big portion of the stockers purchased recently by cattle finishers in the Corn Belt originated in the southwest as ranches in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas were the chief source for stock cattle suitable for grazing this summer. Yearling stockers and calves weighing down from 700 lbs. and of good and choice quality were purchased largely from \$17 to \$19.50, while a limited number of calves and lightweight yearlings brought from \$20 to \$21.50.

Such values are higher than they were earlier this spring as a substantial improvement in the demand during the latter portion of May brought on moderate price gains. It was expected that this demand will subside somewhat in the near future as the spring needs are satisfied and the hot summer weather restricts the movement of replacement cattle for a short period.

FENCES DOWN

IN BROWN, Coleman, Val Verde, Crockett and numerous other counties of the southwest damaging rains have buried, tangled, washed away and generally confused the fences on many ranches. Some ranches will be fencing for a long time to come, and posts, wire and fence will get a big play.

There is an increase in the importation of fence made in foreign countries and the big attraction is its low price. It is not all good quality though and may prove to be most expensive in the long run.

Tom Sowell, El Paso, recently bought the L. L. McInnes ranch near Corona, New Mexico.

Texas Lamb Market Drops Sharply

A COMBINATION of heavier marketings and a sharp break in dressed lamb prices put the skids under Texas lamb markets during June, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported.

Arrival of the largest sheep and lamb run in 13 months and losses of 6 to 13c per lb. in the wholesale dressed lamb market carried Texas lamb prices as much as \$4 and \$4.50 per cwt. lower during the first 20 days of June.

Receipts at Texas stockyards during that period totaled around 114,000 head. It was not only the largest run since May, 1955, but was also 14% larger than the same 20 days a month or year ago. Although seasonally heavy, receipts were boosted by forced marketing in some drouth-stricken sections of the state.

Most of the run, or nearly 99,000 head, were counted at Ft. Worth. The other 15,000 were yarded at San Antonio. Spring lambs and old-crop lambs each comprised about 45% of the month's supply at Ft. Worth. Old ewes made up the rest of receipts. About half of the springers went as stockers and low grade killers.

San Antonio's supply, almost twice as large as the month before, was made up largely of spring lambs. Many of these were light weights. Aged shorn sheep, mainly mature wethers, accounted for the rest of the run.

Pricewise, spring lambs dropped from \$1.50 to \$4.50 at Ft. Worth from the close of May to June 20. The market was 50c to \$4 off at San Antonio. Higher grades showed the most decline. Good and choice springers brought \$16 to \$18 per cwt. at San Antonio and \$18 to \$19 at Ft. Worth. Some choice to prime made \$20 to \$21 at the latter market. Culls were priced down to \$9 at San Antonio and \$8 at Ft. Worth.

Old-crop shorn slaughter lambs looked \$1 to \$4 lower at Ft. Worth, but were poorly tested at San Antonio. Utility and good sorts drew \$16 to \$16.50 at Ft. Worth and \$13 to \$14 at San Antonio. Culls dipped as low as \$8 at Ft. Worth, while choice lots reached \$17. Slaughter yearlings moved at the same price as

old-crop lambs at Ft. Worth, but went untested at San Antonio.

Aged sheep prices looked 50c to \$1.50 lower on ewes and 50c to \$1 lower on wethers at San Antonio. Wethers were practically absent at Ft. Worth, where the ewe market held a steady position. San Antonio priced utility to choice shorn aged wethers at \$7 to \$12 per cwt.; cull to good shorn ewes, at \$3.50 to \$5. Cull to good ewes brought around \$4 to \$4.50, a few \$5, at Ft. Worth.

Stocker and feeder lamb prices went down \$1 to \$3 at Ft. Worth, with spring stockers taking the full decline. A \$1 to \$1.75 lower trend prevailed at San Antonio. Prices weakened as a result of the bearish trend in fat lambs and the narrow outlet for stockers and feeders most of the month.

Spring stocker lambs cleared Ft. Worth on June 20 at \$10 to \$15 per cwt., while shorn stocker and feeder lambs moved out at \$13 down. San Antonio turned medium to choice spring stockers at \$12 to \$14; common to good shorn stockers, at \$10 to \$13.

June 1 to 20 goat shipments to San Antonio amounted to about 7300 head, 30% more than the same period in May and nearly twice as many as a year ago. Mature slaughter goats and kids made up the bulk of receipts. Stockers were very scarce. As in the case of sheep and lambs, the drouth played an important part in heavier than usual marketings for this time of year.

Trading was not as active as in recent months, as outlets narrowed while supplies increased.

Prices around June 20 looked \$1 lower than May's close on mature slaughter goats and steady to \$1.50 lower on kids.

Shorn Angora slaughter goats sold up to \$5 per cwt., while most Spanish type offerings went at \$4 to \$4.50. Kid goats bulked at \$3.50 to \$4 per head, with a few up to \$4.50 each.

Prices of other livestock also followed a downward trend in Texas during June. Although marketings

declined seasonally, hog prices weakened as a result of 15c to 16c per lb. losses in fresh pork at major wholesale centers around the country. Butchers finished 50c lower for the June 1-20 period at Ft. Worth and steady to 25c lower at San Antonio. Sows were unevenly 50c higher to 50c lower at both yards.

June 20 sales found mixed U. S. 1 to 3 grade medium weight butcher hogs bringing \$16 to \$16.50 per cwt. at Ft. Worth and \$15.50 at San

Antonio. Sows ranged from \$10.50 to \$13.50 at Ft. Worth; from \$11.50 to \$13.50 at San Antonio.

The cattle markets showed more stability, reflecting a steady to only 2c per lb. lower dressed beef market. Most slaughter steers and heifers held steady, along with some cows and calves. However, scattered sales of bulls, calves and stocker and feeder cattle and calves were 50c lower, with some of the top grades off as much as \$1 or more.

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Management of the Farm Flock

By JOE H. DIXON

JUNE AND JULY are busy months for many sheep breeders who are consigning sheep to some of the major sales throughout the country. Many of these sales are of vital importance to the sheep industry as a whole, for it affords an opportunity to a lot of sheepmen, farmers and ranchmen to select the right kind of rams and ewes to improve their flocks.

Most of our better sales have a system of having all sheep passing through the sales ring pass under a capable sifting committee, made up of prominent breeders or nationally

known judges. By handling the sales in this manner, even the inexperienced sheepman may buy or make his selections with confidence.

June Sales Important

The American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association Annual Sale at San Angelo, The Eastern Stud Ram Sale and Show, The Midwest Stud Ram Show and Sale held at Sedalia and the National Corn Belt Sale at Oskaloosa, Iowa, are all major events that take place each year, during the month of June. These prominent sales, together with those that are scheduled to take place during the

month of July, act pretty much as a barometer on the trend of prices and interest shown in the sheep industry in different localities.

The early sheep sales, held in April in this section at Brownwood and Enid, showed a brisk demand for the better kind of the breeds popular in the southwest. This lends encouragement to the sheep situation at the present time. Good prices were made at these sales, in spite of extreme drought conditions that prevailed at that time and shows that the sheepmen face the future with confidence in what they are doing.

Farm Flocks Numerous in Denton County

Driving north from Fort Worth, on Highway 156 through Haslet, Justin, Ponder, Krum and on to Sanger, it was interesting to note the many good farm flocks that can be seen grazing in the fields and pastures. Many of these farmers have been raising sheep for years and apparently plan to continue in the business. Most of these farm homes looked neat and prosperous, with the peaceful surroundings of the ewes and lambs grazing leisurely in their pastures.

Farther east, around Denton and in the eastern section of the county, there are other good flocks to be seen around Frisco, Prosper and Pilot Point. If you have any doubt about the sheep industry not being worthwhile, why not pay some of these flock owners a visit and see what they have to say in regard to their sheep operations.

Fewer Flocks in Southeastern Oklahoma

On a recent trip to McAlester and then eastward to Ft. Smith, Arkansas, we noticed a scarcity of farm flocks along the highway. As we approached McAlester, we did notice three double decked trailer trucks, loaded with lambs apparently headed for the Oklahoma City market. Perhaps sheep are to be found in this section of Oklahoma but they are not as numerous as I had hoped they might be.

Parts of this country looked like ideal surroundings for sheep and

goats, for in many places it was rolling and hilly with wooded areas that afforded plenty of shade. It would seem that sheep and goats could play a big part in the development of this section of Oklahoma. Other parts of this state are noted for their fine farm flocks and breeding sheep, especially those located around Kingfisher, Waukomis and Enid. Considerable wheat and other small grains are grown around these towns and good farm flocks fit well in their farm program.

Control Stomach Worms During Summer Months

July, August and September are summer months, when the flock should be watched closely and wormed regularly for stomach worms, tapeworms and other internal parasites. Especially is this necessary when the pasture becomes short and dry and they are kept on permanent pasture. Several good forms of phenothiazine drench are available at different livestock supply houses and flock owners may use them with confidence that they will do the job.

Perhaps, best results using the liquid drench may be obtained by using a two-ounce syringe. Others use the phenothiazine tablets or pills that are put on the market in dry form, while some flock owners prefer to keep phenothiazine salt in front of their flock at all times. The important thing is to see that the flock does receive this attention in some form to control the worm situation. Changing your flock to fresh pasture as often as possible also is a big help in worm control.

Late Lambs Need Attention

First symptoms of stomach worms are usually noticed in young lambs in early summer. Lack of thrift and loss of appetite are among the first symptoms and the lambs become thin and weak. By lifting the eyelid and examining the mucous membranes you will perhaps notice they are pale or white in color. If the lambs are perfectly healthy, the membranes should show a healthy, pink color. Sometimes in bad cases the lambs

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will scour and cough and at times swelling will appear under the jaw. Stomach worms in older sheep have much the same symptoms. Nodule and tapeworms are somewhat more difficult to control but this can be accomplished with the use of the new special formula drench which now appears on the market.

The better and experienced sheepmen all keep an eye on their flocks during the summer and worm their sheep at regular intervals. It is a lot better to do this when your sheep are thrifty and still in good condition than to wait until they are thin and run down.

Most any farm flock, if handled properly, can take care of the stomach worm situation without much difficulty. Some flock owners, where their flock runs on the same pasture all summer, worm as often as once a month, while others seem to think a couple of treatings during this period will pretty well take care of the situation.

The Screwworm Menace

Sheep are no more susceptible to diseases than any other kind of livestock, to my way of thinking. But there are times when the flock owner needs to use extra precaution in checking his flock at regular intervals. After your sheep have been sheared there is small chance for wool worms to do much damage, but the hot summer months are when the screwworm can cause a lot of trouble and damage to the flock unless a close watch is kept.

The maggot fly is nearly always present during warm weather, looking for an open wound or a cut or scratch on the sheep's skin to find a place to lay eggs. These eggs, in a very few hours, hatch out into tiny maggots that eat their way through the skin and into the flesh. Once they start

working, they grow in size very fast and can do a lot of damage in a short time. On occasion, the maggot fly lays eggs around the sheep's eye and the screwworm is soon at work burrowing into the head at the lower corner of the eye.

Easy to Notice Sheep In Trouble

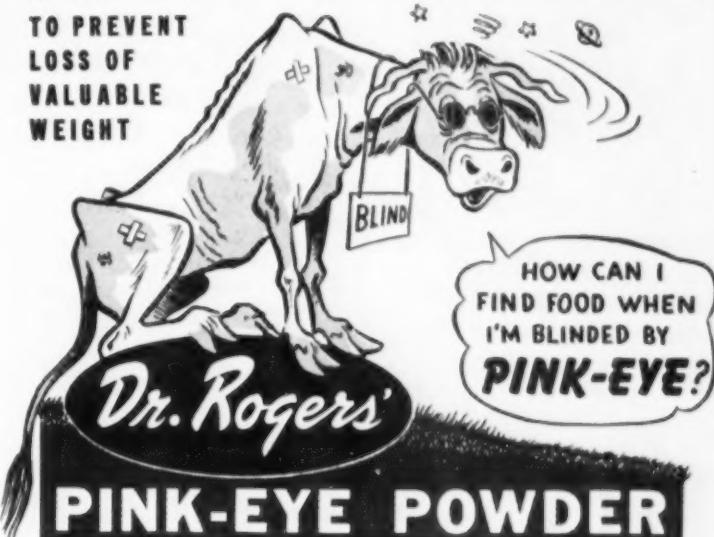
It is generally easy to detect a sheep bothered with screwworms, for it makes them very restless and they are apt to reach for the affected part with their mouth, while lying down. If the worms are working below the eyes, it is very painful to the sheep and will cause them to continually shake their head in their suffering. Generally, small gnats will be swarming or crawling about the opening of the wound and an unpleasant discharge will appear. On many occasions, sheep suffering from screwworms will not follow the flock, but will try to find a cool spot in the shade and stay there until they die or are treated by the owner.

Most breeders recognize the importance of treating the sheep promptly for screwworms, once they are discovered at work. It is a good plan for the flock owner to keep a jar of screwworm smear or killer on hand at all times, when possible. Clean the wound thoroughly and then apply the smear in the wound. Repeat the application in a couple of days or until healed. This treatment should kill the maggots or screwworms, acts as a fly repellent and helps heal the wound.

A laboratory for work on animal diseases will be located somewhere in the United States in the near future. It will cost in the neighborhood of Eighteen Million Dollars. It is understood the Texas A. & M. College has petitioned for the laboratory which will be the first in the world.

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RANCHMEN SHOULD GIVE PROBLEM STUDY . . .

Mineral Rights and Sale Price of Land

STUDIES MADE by A. & M. College of Texas and the Oklahoma A. & M. College reveal significant facts concerning the separation of mineral rights from the surface ownership of land, and with particular reference to the broad influence this practice is having on the sales value of such land.

According to Joe R. Motheral, Economist in Rural Life, Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, . . . "Texas landowners are keenly aware of the importance of mineral rights as related to surface rights in farm land. Despite its recognized significance, however, the subject has received only slight attention in the form of research and consequently there is little room in a quantitative way about the sub-surface factor in the agriculture of the state. This dearth of information is perhaps traceable to the practical difficulties connected with analyzing any series of complex or obscure relationships. One such relationship that has become increasingly evident is the effect of mineral rights upon the prices for farm land in various parts of the state."

Land sales records in 24 counties, examined on a sampling basis, disclose that reservations of mineral rights occur in from 10 to 75 percent of all transactions, varying according to mineral activity.

In the case of Smith County, Texas, almost complete sampling was made for the years 1943, 1944, and 1945, and the information obtained illustrates the effects of this situation in that county.

Year	Fraction of Mineral Rights Reserved		
	None	One-half	All
1943: Average price per acre	\$26.51	\$20.49	\$11.41
1944: Average price per acre	41.62	25.50	21.44
1945: Average price per acre	44.99	39.06	17.29

farm cost \$1800.00, because the mineral rights were fractionalized to the extreme.

Separate ownership of the mineral rights in a tract of land usually makes that tract less desirable as security for a loan. Most farm loan agencies take into account the proportion of mineral rights separated from the land before making the loan. In general, most lenders require that at least one-half of the mineral rights be intact,

although the exact requirements are decided in each individual case.

Some land buyers are not interested in a tract of land unless they can get complete title. Hence mineral separation narrows the market available to the seller.

While it is to the economic interest of the state and the nation as a whole to continue to develop and produce minerals, and notwithstanding the foregoing facts, the greatest difficulty arises when such mineral interests are separated from the surface permanently in fractional portions and are unproductive. The owners become widely separated and are difficult, in many instances become impossible, to locate. Such a situation should be met with remedial legislation that would permit by fair and equitable principles the right of the surface owner to acquire title to permanent interests that have been outstanding for a given period, and which have not been rendered for taxes.

A DRY CYCLE

"DRY YEARS do not necessarily follow in succession." R. H. Shaw, climatologist at Iowa State College, makes that statement and bases it on weather records of 83 years. He says, "When a year has less than average rainfall, there's a 50-50 chance the next year will be dry. There is also a 50-50 chance it will be wet!"

ABERDEEN-ANGUS STOCKER-FEEDER SALE ANNOUNCED

R. BEAL PUMPHREY, Assistant to the President, Union Stock Yards, San Antonio, writes the magazine that a special Aberdeen-Angus and Black Bald-faced Stocker-Feeder Market Sale day is set for Thursday, August 23, sponsored by the Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association in cooperation with the Commission Firms and the Stock Yards Company at the Union Stock Yards, San Antonio.

Two Special Hereford Stocker-Feeder Sales have just been set for September 13 and November 8, 1956. These sales are sponsored by the Texas Hereford Association in cooperation with the Commission Companies and the Union Stock Yards, San Antonio.

A modern communication system saved the sheep of Ernest Hawkes near Falmouth, Maine recently. He had installed a barn-to-house intercommunication system so he could hear the sound of new-born lambs. Recently he awakened to hear the sheep bleating loudly and excitedly and rushed to the barn to find it on fire! He saved the sheep.

The Wall Street Journal reports that woolen mothproofing of garments is increasing rapidly with the development of a new chemical called Mitin. They report 36½ million garments sold in the United States last year were impregnated with this long lasting chemical.

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Equals: 4 Cases (16 Gallons) for a total of	\$36.00
Cost Per Gallon: \$2.25	
You Save 75¢ Per Gallon!	

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You buy: 3 Cases (12 Gallons), @ \$14 per case	\$42.00
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Equals: 4 Cases (16 Gallons) for a total of	\$42.00
Cost Per Gallon: \$2.62½	
You Save 88¢ Per Gallon!	

Not only do you get one free case with each 3 cases bought, but with the purchase of 15 cases, we'll give you an additional bonus case! This gives you a total of 21 cases of drench for the price of 15! A true Texas-size deal if there ever was one! What's more, you don't have to buy all Regular or all Arsenated . . . you can mix 'em up to get your bonus case.

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These top quality Lamkin drenches are in stock now at your dealer's, or available from us if there's no dealer in your area. But the offer can't be held open indefinitely, so do something about it right away!

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OUR AGRICULTURAL SERVICES . . .

Washington Parade

By JAY RICHTER

GRAZING IS out on soil bank acres as had been expected, but the question remains: how will the "bank" affect the future of livestock producers?

There is little doubt among officials that in the long run the soil bank will mean more pasture and more grazing land—and that this land will be pastured and grazed. Some day, that is to say, the soil bank program will end.

Soil bank contracts will be of two kinds. They will run for only a year under the acreage reserve, which allows banking only of allotment acres. Such acres may be left idle, but the government will encourage farmers to put them in grass.

Under the other part of the bank—the Conservation Reserve—contracts will run from 3 to 10 years or more. Under this reserve, crop acres of almost any kind may be placed in grass.

The *Acreage Reserve* part of the soil bank can save many ranchers and farmers some money yet this year. You can put any allotment crop acres into the Acreage Reserve.

You may be able to collect bank payments on allotment acres that are blown out, drowned out, and otherwise damaged. You may clip and plow down undamaged acres where the crop is not yet matured—providing you do it in time. To find out specific cutoff dates in your county, see the county ASC committee.

National average payment rate for

putting allotment acres into the Acreage Reserve will be \$1.20 per bushel for spring wheat, 90¢ for corn.

Multiply those figures by your normal yield to figure your payments. A man who grows some wheat might get about this picture:

Normal yield, 10 bushels per acre
Acreage allotment, 90 acres
Acreage put into reserve, 40 acres
Payment rate, \$1.20 per bushel
Payment per acre, \$12
Total payment, \$480.

Winter wheat is in a special category. Where it has been underplanted, "because of adverse weather," says USDA, "the payment will be \$4 per acre."

Limits on the amount of land you can place in the Acreage Reserve have been established by USDA. For wheat, the maximum is the larger of half the allotment or 50 acres; for corn, the figures are 50 acres or half of the base acreage. A grower's base corn acreage is about 17 percent greater than his allotted acreage.

If you grow corn in a commercial county, there are many ways you can turn this year.

If you don't put corn acres into the acreage reserve, you can either (1) get a loan at the national average support rate of \$1.50 per bushel by staying within your allotment, or (2) plant as much corn as you want and still get a loan at \$1.25 per bushel.

It is also possible to place commercial corn acres in the soil bank, and still get full price support. In this case, you agree to underplant your base acreage for corn by at least 15%—and also to set aside additional acreage which you won't graze or from which you won't harvest a crop.

Growers in non-commercial corn



FOUR IN A WAD

It is quite unusual to find a doe with quadruplets; here is a photo of a proud mother and her four taken on the ranch of Ralph Kneupper of Kendalia. Photo sent in by Margo Kaye of Corpus Christi.

counties may not put corn acres into the acreage reserve part of the soil bank. But the new farm law guarantees supports to non-commercial growers at a national average of \$1.24 per bushel.

Farm leaders are keeping an eye on a recent directive from Congress. It is an order to the Agriculture Department to study ways and means of getting additional surplus food products to low-income families.

The congressional instructions are contained in the new farm law, and USDA is asked to report its findings to the Congress before September of this year. Heading up the department's study group is Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson's chief economist, Don Paarlberg.

"Whether we will come up with some new surplus-distribution recommendations, we do not know at this point," Paarlberg says. "Usually our procedure is to be as factual as we can, and leave the conclusions to Congress."

It is sure and certain that the department will not recommend a "food stamp" plan involving broadscale distribution of free food. But various certificate plans for cutrate sale of food surpluses will be reviewed.

Powerful farm organizations are putting up a battle in Washington against legislation that would require the use of "humane methods" in slaughter of livestock and poultry moving in interstate or foreign commerce. The Farm Bureau Federation made these main points in testimony on Capitol Hill:

(1) The bill, S 1636, should not be passed because "American farmers are carrying on a program of humane treatment of livestock and poultry on farms, at markets, and in processing plants." (2) Improvement should be sought through voluntary, educational programs which "all segments of the livestock and meat industry stand ready to support." (3) Such voluntary programs should take

into account the handling of stock and poultry on farms and within states as well as animals and fowl moving in interstate and foreign commerce.

Recent court decisions — little noticed in the press—are likely to mean millions to farmers in transportation savings.

A court has held that frozen foods are "agricultural commodities" under the law, and therefore that trucks hauling them between states are *not* subject to economic regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC). Commodities concerned in this recent case were frozen fruits and vegetables, and the decision was handed down by the Western District of Washington.

The court based its reasoning in part on a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court of last April 23 holding that fresh and frozen dressed poultry also is an agricultural commodity rather than a manufactured product. Two significant paragraphs in the Supreme Court decision were:

"The exemption of motor vehicles carrying (agricultural commodities) was designed to preserve for the farmers the advantage of low-cost motor transportation. . . . The victory in the Congress for the exemption was recognition that the price which a farmer obtains for his products is greatly affected by the cost of transporting them to the consuming market in their raw state or after they have become marketable by incidental processing."

"At some point processing and manufacturing will merge. But where the commodity retains a continuing substantial identity through the processing stage we cannot say that it has been 'manufactured.'"

The Angora goat thrives in hot, dry climates and during the past five years it has been afforded an exceptional amount of such conditions in Texas. So the Angoras in Texas have done very well and made their owners good money.

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USDA Again Urges Wool Growers To Get Best Possible Prices

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture emphasized again that under the wool payment program it is to the advantage of each grower to do a good job of marketing and get the best price possible for his wool.

Reports received by the Department indicate that some wool growers still have the impression that under the incentive payment program it makes no difference what they sell their wool for, and that the Government will make up the difference between their individual price and the 62-cent incentive level.

The Department pointed out that incentive payments to wool growers are to be made at one percentage rate for the country as a whole, and therefore the higher the price the individual grower gets for his wool in the

market the greater his incentive payment will be. For example, if the U. S. average price for the marketing year turns out to be 44 cents, the payment rate with the incentive level at 62 cents would be 40.9 percent. In that case the grower who sold his wool for 30 cents a pound would get an incentive payment equivalent to only a little over 12 cents, bringing the total income from his wool including the payment to around 42 cents, whereas the grower who was able to sell his wool for 50 cents would get an incentive payment equivalent to over 20 cents, which would bring the total income from his wool including the payment to around 70 cents.

With regard to prices growers are currently getting for their wool, the Department pointed out that although there has been some improvement since the beginning of the season, quoted prices for domestic wool in Boston have not followed the rise in prices in the world market since March. Australian prices for selected wools have moved upward 10 cents or more, clean basis, in recent weeks and are back approximately to their July, 1955, levels, while prices for most domestic wools at Boston are well below those levels.

Prices in the world markets began to decline when the 1954-55 British Dominion marketing season opened in September, 1954. Larger supplies of raw wool resulting from the slackening in demand plus an increase in world production were factors in the decline. During 1955 world consumption picked up, and with indications of further increases for the first quarter of this year, production and consumption are now in better balance.

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Secretary-Treasurer

**Texas Corriedale
Sheep Breeders
Association**
WILLOW CITY, TEXAS

Mill consumption of apparel wool in the U. S. during the first quarter of this year was 12 percent greater than during the same period of last year. Imports for the quarter were up 18 percent. Trade reports indicate that orders to mills for wool fabrics are substantially larger than a year ago, with worsted all-wool fabrics for the higher-priced garments showing the greatest increase.

The Department urged wool growers to consider these and all other factors affecting the general wool situation when marketing their wool. Even with the assured incentive payments, the grower still stands to benefit doubly by getting the best price possible for his wool in the open market—he benefits at once in the larger immediate cash returns and again later in the larger incentive payment.

RANCH WIFE SAVES ON UPHOLSTERY

MRS. LEO RICHARDSON, Iraan Home Demonstration Club member, is a loyal sheep and goat raiser. When faced with the problem of selecting upholstery material, it was just natural that she chose a mohair fabric—a tweedy material which goes well in her ranch home and is resistant to dust and wear.

Ordering through her Home Demonstration Club group, Mrs. Richardson was able to save approximately \$50.00 on her material for the divan and chair, not to mention the saving of an upholsterer's charges by doing the work herself.

CORRIE DALES SELL AT GOLDTHWAITE

THE NINTH annual Texas Corriedale sale at Goldthwaite, May 26, saw 84 registered rams and ewes selling at an average of approximately \$45. The top of the sale was an \$85 ram.

SCHWEERS ELECTED

At a dinner meeting held Friday night officers were elected to head the Texas Corriedale Association for the new year. C. F. Schweers, Hondo, was elected president; A. G. Striegler, Rockdale, vice-president, and C. W. Riley, Willow City, secretary-treasurer.

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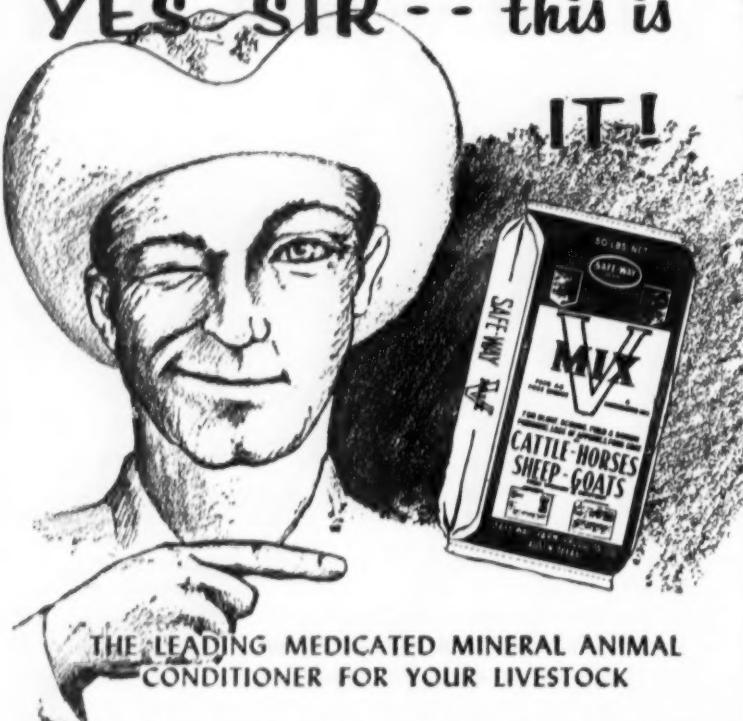


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UNION STOCK YARDS SAN ANTONIO

Conservation-Wise

By BILL ALLRED

Soil Conservation Service

CATTLE BLOAT has been controlled by Mississippi researchers through use of a small quantity of penicillin. Steers have been protected from bloat for three days as a result of feeding them capsules containing .075 grams of penicillin, an amount equal to about one-fourth of an aspirin.

Air-conditioning to provide an artificially-cooled climate for livestock during hot weather may soon progress from experimental laboratories to field use because cooler animals produce more in summer.

Cooling stalls for rams at the Kentucky Experiment Station more than doubled ram fertility. Sixty-four percent of Southdown ewes were settled when bred in late August to rams stalled in air-conditioned quarters. Only 26 percent of the ewes settled when bred to rams handled under usual pasture and barnyard conditions.

One hundred Holstein dairy cattle in the University of Missouri's air-cooled laboratory produced more at 50 to 60 degrees F. than at warmer temperatures. The milk yield raised from 30 to 40 quarts per animal per day, an amount which would pay for an \$18,000 air-conditioner in 8 to 10 years. Holsteins ate less and milk production dropped off when temperatures reached 75 to 80 degrees F.

Chilling the barnyard at Columbia, Missouri, put faster gains on Short-horn calves. A pen of calves was divided into two lots, one lot lived at 80 degrees F. and the other lot stayed in quarters cooled down to 50 degrees. A year later the 80-degree cattle weighed 500 to 600 pounds while the 50-degree cattle weighed 700 to 800 pounds.

Outdoor air-conditioning proved to be beneficial to beef cattle fed in a corral at El Centro, California. Cattle were sprayed with water and cooled with electric fans. Cooled cattle gained 1.45 pounds daily compared to 1.23 pounds daily for un-sprayed cattle.

Poultry and hogs benefit also from air-conditioning.

The brand new chemical called Kansel will kill several plant pests you may want to get rid of. Just dust it on poison ivy, honeysuckle, and sheep sorrel and it will kill clover, too, if you want to take it out of your lawn.

There's a new pond spray, Phygon-XL, that's death on algae that gums up swimming and fishing water. Spray the pond with about $\frac{3}{4}$ pound per acre of water surface to rid pond of blue-green algae and use five times that amount to kill the tougher green algae.

Latest results of growth studies with identical-twin calves show that young heifers and steers three to four months old can be kept temporarily on rations that barely maintain their weight—or even result in some weight loss—and yet can recover later on full feed to make economical gains and high-quality beef. These findings supplement earlier results from twin-calf experiments, which demonstrated that beef steers kept on maintenance rations between the ages of 6 to 12 months could nevertheless produce good beef economically later when sufficient cheap feed was made available.

Many livestock men formerly believed that unless calves gained steadily at least a half a pound per day their ability to make profitable gains would be permanently impaired. The researchers believe that continuous feeding for rapid growth is desirable for beef cattle whenever it is economically feasible. But their work shows that there need be no loss in growth potential as a result of low calorie intake for three to six months during the year, so long as the animal's limited forage is supplemented by sufficient protein, minerals and carotene to keep them healthy.

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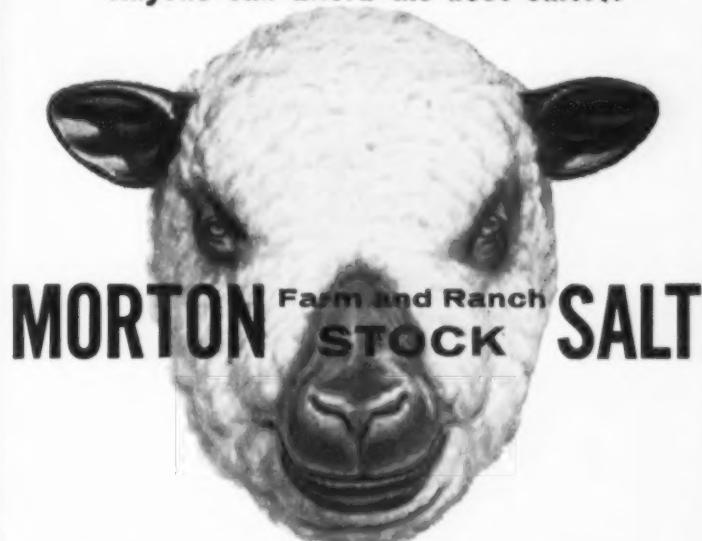
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Registered Angora Goats

Auction July 20th

We are offering at auction on Friday, July 20, of this year, at Bierschwale Ranch, ten miles southeast of Junction and near the Segovia Store, 150 head of top yearling Rams, extra large and thrifty and in 10½ months fleece.

50 head of choice Yearling Bucks in 5½ months fleece.
50 to 200 head of Registered Ewes.

Several stud prospects among the Rams.
All animals are either registered or subject to registration.

I started with V. I. Pierce ewes more than 25 years ago and have used rams from practically all the leading flocks in the state. Come and see them and you will like them.

Inspection of stock from 10:00 A.M. to 12:00.
Free barbecue dinner at 12:00.

Sale will start at 1:00 P.M.—Lemuel Jones, Auctioneer.



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SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

hay in the windrow will work at least ever thousand times. Which is about as often as it ever rains here, irregardless of prayer and alfalfa.

Fodge Rucker drove his pickup into a catchaw bush this mornin' and punctured all four tires and lost the air that was put into 'em over at Fort Worth. Now Squawberry Flat has smog, too.

The Democrats want to ruin the country their way and the Republicans want to ruin it their way. Which is the main difference, far as I can see.

If you don't want people to suspect what the facts is, come straight out and tell 'em the truth. Everybody'll think it's just another of your lies.

When we didn't have no roads on Squawberry Flat, that was a good reason for stayin' home. Now we've got roads but the traffick is a better reason for not goin' no place.

One of the cannidates for guvernor was out here last week, promisin' rain if he gets elected. We couldn't have believed him less if he had promised to cut taxes.

There's some new "peace pills" at the drug store that keeps a person from worryin'. Nub Plinker says his hired man takes 'em right along so he won't worry about the work he never gets done.

So far, the summer has been too warm for the cows to give much milk and too cool for the pastures to do much growin'. If us Mugwumps was runnin' the Weather Bureau we'd sure do better'n this.

When my grandson, Fiddleneck, was in high school, his ma got him to the point where he didn't mind bein' clean. Now a little gal down the road has got him to the point where he minds a heap if he ain't clean. Fiddleneck is plumb ruint.

Builders of a new lectrick brain say it'll do all the thinkin' an avridge man needs to have done. I'm gonna borrow one long enough for it to think up a way for me to buy one of my own.

There's sure a lotta salt in this world, and quite a bit of pepper. Al-half enough to fill the shaker sets my niece, Verbena, got for presents at her June weddin'.

The Gabe Horsefalls has got a new baby and they named it for Mrs. Gabe's uncle Horris that never had a dime in his life. Neighbors ain't found out yet whether Horris inherited money or struck oil.

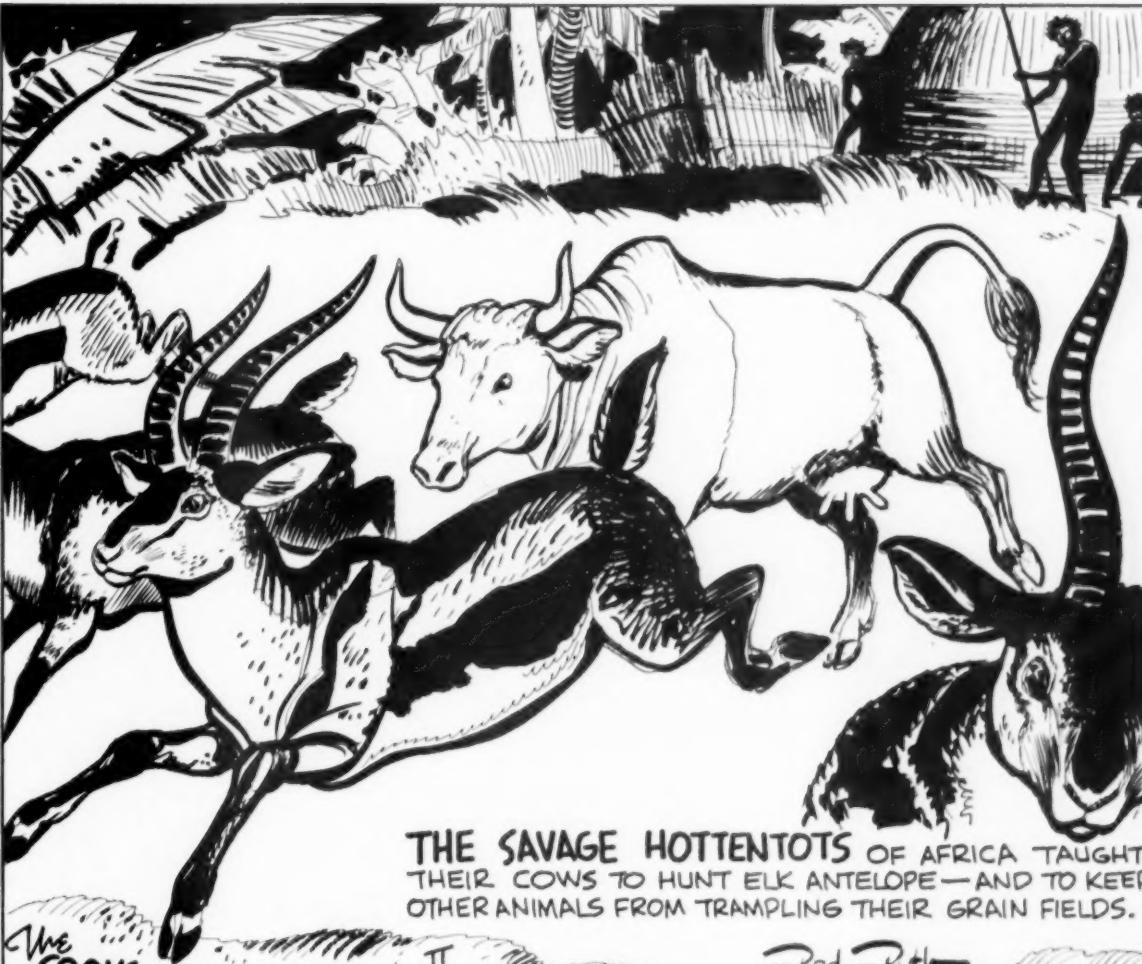
Only once in my life did I get everything that was comin' to me, and then it took my lawyer four years to get me paroled.

Mrs. Josh Blicker is mad as all git-out at the county agent for laughin' when she asked what to do for weeds in her garden. He just rared back and went hoe! hoe! hoe!

Congress oughta know by this time that us farmers is individualists and we'll never be saddisfied till they give each one of us his own personal farm program.

Ever little while we get all choked up with envy when we hear of some neighbor boy that went to the big city

Have
you
tried
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.. lately?..



THE SAVAGE HOTENTOTS OF AFRICA TAUGHT THEIR COWS TO HUNT ELK ANTELOPE—AND TO KEEP OTHER ANIMALS FROM TRAMPLING THEIR GRAIN FIELDS.

The COOKS OF ANCIENT SARMATIA, IT APPEARS, MADE DELICATE, DELICIOUS CAKES BY MIXING MEAL WITH HORSES BLOOD.



In Aberdeen, Scotland, butchers in the 1670's could be fined forty shillings for selling cut up or broken mutton . . . they were obliged by law to sell the whole leg or the entire side.

Rod Ruth



IN 1587 THE BUTCHERS OF CHESTER, ENGLAND, OBJECTED SO STRENUOUSLY TO THE ADMISSION INTO TOWN OF COMPETITIVE OUTSIDE MERCHANTS, THAT THE MAYOR FINALLY THROWN THE ENTIRE GUILD INTO JAIL!

A "MEAT" MAGAZINE SPECIAL FEATURE

and made good in a big way. Next we hear that he has died while the boys he went to school with is still catchin' fish, huntin' coons and keepin' happy on squawberry cordial.

What them poll takers never get over to me is how I'm gonna make a choice among a bunch of cannidates that I'd leave the country if any of 'em got elected.

Here's a letter from Sen. Windmill, says my tax money is spent for my own good. That's what I meant to spent it for myself, before I was saved the trouble.

Some city slickers was here last week, diggin' for buried treasure. They just wasted their time. All the treasure ever buried on Squawberry

Flat was dug up and drunk down, years ago.

If you don't take nobody serious but yourself, that's one too many.

The spring crop report for this neighborhood is just about a standoff. Cotton, alfalfa and sorgum is mighty porely, but Johnson grass, foxtail and hossnettle is doin' just fine.

I'll own up that most anybody can do most anything better'n I can. But sometimes they're so slow about it that I can step in and be a great community bennefackter.

Clab Hickey has been named chairman of a speshul commity to draw plans and rules for a new department at our stock show. It's to be exclusive

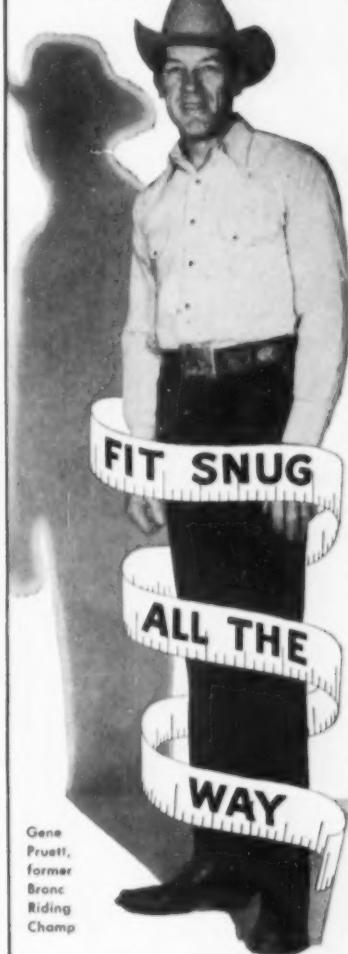
for rustled cattle, with brand blottin' countin' for 65 points in the judgin'.

It's years since me and Manzanita traded any hard words. I'm still spry enough to be nine miles away before she gets well started on her end of the tradin'.

Looks like everybody in the county figgers to go fishin' this month. Any-way, ever moonshine still is workin' around the clock, fillin' orders for bait.

Nixon's under fire 'cause he had some dealin's with a lawyer that worked for some crooks. Once I knew a lawyer that didn't work for crooks, but that was after his grandpa left him a million dollars and he stopped practicin'.

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New Drug Prevents Grub Development in Cattle

IT HAS been demonstrated experimentally for the first time that the common cattle grub can be prevented from developing within cattle, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announces. This feat, long a goal of agricultural science, was accomplished by feeding an organic phosphate chemical — O, O-dimethyl-O-2,4,5-trichlorophenyl phosphorothioate—to grub-infested animals.

The chemical, designated for experimental purposes as Dow ET-57, is systemic. It moves through the bodies of cattle to destroy grubs wherever they may occur in an animal's flesh.

These first highly promising experimental results are considered a milestone in research progress toward development of a systematic grub-control chemical that can be used by livestockmen. Research is currently in progress to determine the suitability of ET-57 in terms of grub control, toxic effects on the animals, and chemical residues in milk or flesh.

Cattle grubs cost the livestock industry an estimated \$100 million a year in losses of meat, milk, and damaged hides. New facts that could increase this loss estimate have been announced by the Sioux City, Iowa, Livestock Sanitary Committee, which during the period January-April, 1955 surveyed all cattle received at several typical Midwestern packing plants. The committee's survey showed that 38 percent of the cattle were grub-infested, and that because of this infestation packers trimmed away from loins and ribs, on the average, an extra \$8 worth of meat.

The pest is controlled at present by use of the insecticide rotenone to treat the grub after it makes an emergence hole through the hide on the back of an animal. This type of control assures some protection against future infestation. However, it goes into effect only after the grub has spent some seven months developing as a parasite within the body of the animal. When it emerges from the animal's back it drops to the ground and pupates. Heel flies emerge from the pupae. These attach their eggs

to the hair on cattle, greatly disturbing the animals. The eggs hatch into tiny grubs that enter through the skin into the flesh of the animal and thus start the cycle again.

ET-57 is not the first systemic chemical to control cattle grubs, but it is the first to prevent grub emergence. During the past few years, entomologists of USDA's Agricultural Research Service have marked up successes against cattle grubs by feeding or injecting cattle with such insecticides as aldrin, dieldrin, lindane, Bayer L 13/59, and diazinon. Grubs in cattle treated with these chemicals generally emerged from the backs of the animals but failed to survive pupation. In this way these experimental materials were as effective as rotenone, which is rubbed into or sprayed on the backs of cattle as grubs emerge.

The men responsible for research with ET-57 are entomologists G. W. Eddy and A. R. Roth of the USDA's Agricultural Research Service laboratory at Corvallis, Ore., and W. S. McGregor and R. C. Bushland of the Service's Kerrville, Texas, station. Veterinarian R. D. Radleff, also stationed at Kerrville, has carried on research to determine the toxicity of ET-57.

Investigations were carried on at both locations against *Hypoderma lineatum*, the common cattle grub. In tests at Kerrville last year ET-57 was fed to grub-infested cattle at the rate of 100 milligrams per kilogram of animal weight (a thousand pound animal would receive 1.6 ounces of ET-57). Treatment was made two to three months before grubs normally appear in the backs of cattle. Only one grub appeared in the backs of four out of five treated cattle. In five similar, but untreated cattle, 98 grubs appeared. In similar tests at Corvallis, ET-57 was 88 percent effective in preventing grub development.

In February, 35 of 60 calves in a South Dakota herd were similarly treated and shipped to Kerrville for observation. Grubs were already beginning to appear in the backs of the animals at the time of treatment. During the observation period an average of 30 new grubs appeared in the back of each untreated calf; none appeared in the treated animals. Most of the grubs in the backs at the time of treatment were killed by the insecticide.

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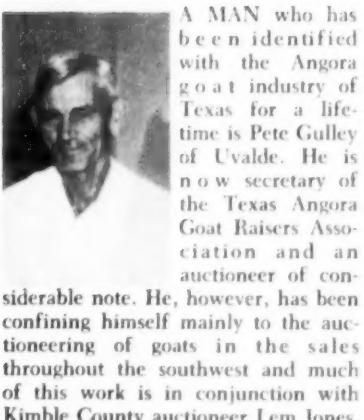
Bandera Show



Allie Allsup, president of the Bandera County Livestock Improvement Association, is shown displaying the banner and ribbons won by Frankie Allsup of Medina for his Angora goat fleece. This fleece was declared Grand Champion of the show.

All photos by Mrs. John V. Saul

Pete Gulley, Secretary, Auctioneer



A MAN who has been identified with the Angora goat industry of Texas for a lifetime is Pete Gulley of Uvalde. He is now secretary of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association and an auctioneer of considerable note. He, however, has been confining himself mainly to the auctioneering of goats in the sales throughout the southwest and much of this work is in conjunction with Kimble County auctioneer Lem Jones.

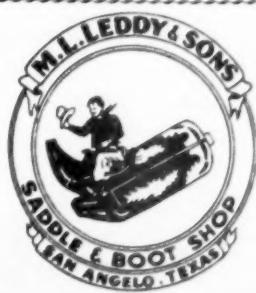
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Earl and Leroy Keese proudly display banner and ribbons won on their aged registered Delaine ram, which also was Champion and Grand Champion of the Junior Wool and Mohair Show of Bandera, June 9. Although a part of the annual junior show, the fleece show is held in the summer when the fleeces are prime. It is sponsored by the Bandera County Livestock Improvement Association and The Bandera County Ranchmen and Farmers Association.



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Free Parking in Garage for Dining Room Guests

**BOB DAVIS**

Bob Davis, one of the most active Texas Angora goat breeders, shown in this picture taken in 1937. In one way or another he has been foremost among those promoting the Angora goat industry for the past fifty years.

Bob Davis--Angora Goat Breeder

By JO ANN GOODELL

"A HERD of cattle came along, two of 'em gave out, I raised them and traded them for 11 nannies"—is quite simply the way Bob Davis says he got started in the goat business. Little did the then lad of 12, living at the head of the Nueces, dream that in reality he was pioneering the industry in the Uvalde County section—the name Bob Davis in later years to be thought of synonymously with that of the Angora goat industry.

Though now a very spry 76 years of age, Davis, with energetic response, can round up a tad of goats as fast as anybody over the brushy hill country, his dog "Cap," a veteran in the business, too, a helpful and faithful companion.

When Davis was 13 his family was living at the head of East Nueces. At that time John Brown gave four boys

200 head of goats apiece to care for during kidding time with a promise of a new suit for the one doing the best job. "Two of the boys had bad luck but Bob Crooms and I tied—we didn't lose a kid so he gave us both a suit," Davis chuckles.

Meanwhile Davis had his own little herd and as surely as spring would come another kid crop would drop and young Davis, passing his 14th birthday, was well into the goat business. Just to show how well, perhaps, is the action of his father, a cattleman. As Davis grins, "Yep, he traded all his cattle for goats because I was making more money than he was!"

First Check

Davis says he'll never forget the first mohair he ever sold. It was 300 pounds and the check came directly

from New York. "I'll never forget it because it was written in red ink," he says, "but I was thrilled at the price—43c per pound. The next clip brought only 17c."

Bob Davis just naturally had a knack for raising goats and his business grew to several hundred head. But of course at the age of 17, goats weren't the only interest of this hill country lad and at a dance he met Annie Auld, only 12 at the time. Six years later, on October 7, 1903, they were married by the Leakey Justice of the Peace, Annie to become not only a wonderful wife but a hard-working helpmate who grew to love the goat business as much as he did. Though Bob sold 300 head of goats before the vows were read and had 600 left, Annie wasn't without livestock interests herself, having 13 head of cattle, 26 head of sheep and a hog or two to start out on!

They first leased a place and moved to Cedar Creek, then in 1908 moved to the scenic and sprawling Cherry Valley country where they are now living near Rio Frio. Along the many years Mrs. Davis has worked side by side with her husband in forever bettering his business. She has not only been a ranchman's wife of top caliber but borne and reared eight children. Mrs. Davis, with their youngest child, John Allen, took complete charge of the ranch when Bob was elected to serve as county judge of Uvalde County in 1939, an office he held through 1951. In speaking of how helpful Mrs. Davis was in early days, he says, "She used to have to turn the shearing machine for me—and you know I believe she's the best turner I ever saw."

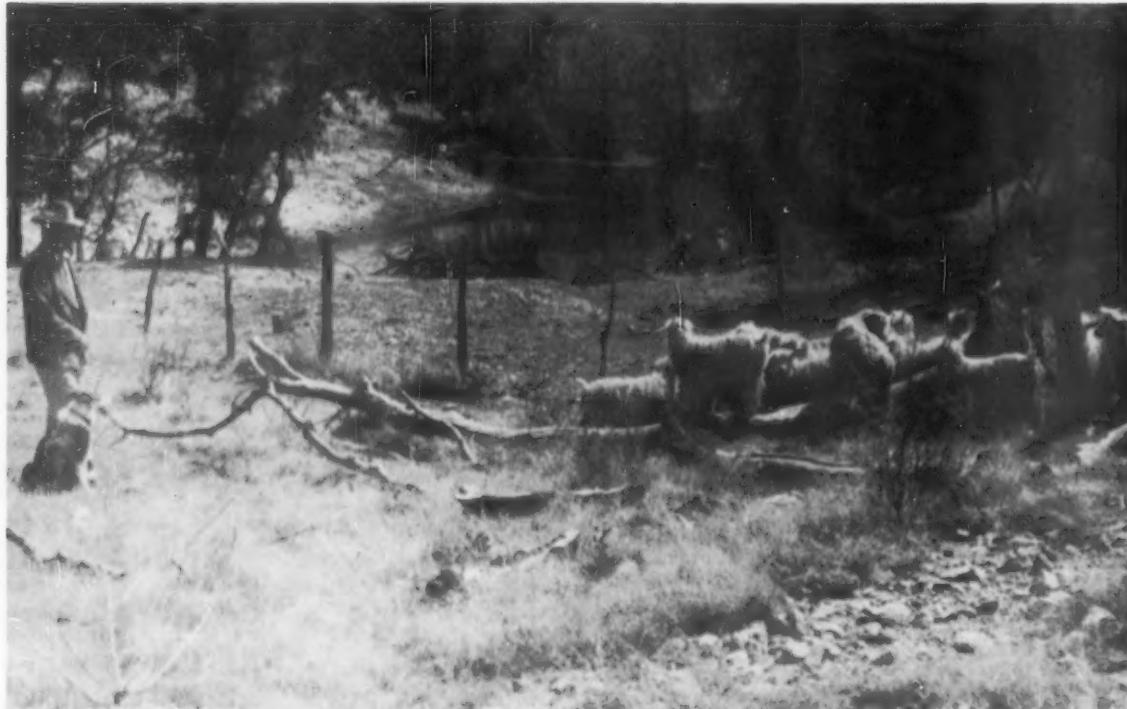
Registering

Davis was an original promoter and organizer in the formation of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association and served as its first president. He has also been active in the American Angora Goat Breeders Association, the organization which absorbed the National Angora Record Association by merger in 1924.

When Davis was elected president of the AAGBA in Kansas City, a fellow took the floor and said, "Gentlemen, you don't know what you're doing by electing a Texan president—he'll try to move us to Texas!" Davis manages a laugh about this and mutters, "Huh, it took us nearly six years to do it!"

Davis served 13 years as president of the AAGBA in two intervals. He has always been diligent in his efforts to strive for improvement of the Angora breed, working in organizations and in numerous other ways promoting the Angora industry as a whole.

It was in 1915 that he first pur-



KIDS

Registered kids have a happy time on the Davis ranch.

FLOCK INSPECTION

Bob Davis and sheep dog, Cap, inspect Angoras on the Davis ranch.

chased some registered Angoras (five does), the animals coming from New Mexico and later he had 100 of his old original does registered, thus commencing his nationally, now almost internationally, known breed.

In recalling earlier days in the business, Davis reminiscences, "It seems like I've always been in a scrap. Like the time those 117 bucks from South Africa were sent over here and they wanted to have the sale at San Angelo and we wanted it at Camp Wood. These goats were consigned to him and he had all the say. While they were waiting to intercept the goats at Fort Worth we found that the animals would be shipped to San Antonio instead — so we met them in San Antonio and got their consent to hold the sale in Camp Wood." Davis paused and then added, "And it was a good sale we had, too!"

Davis recalls the first Texas Angora Goat Raiser Association Sale as being at Cold Springs with "lots of people present" and not only a sale but horse racing and other extras tossed in to make it a big event. Davis says, "Our sales used to bring bigger prices than they do now. Why, \$1,000 is nothing to pay for the right kind of buck!" Ever conscious of the future, Davis added, "I look for some mighty good bucks to be at Kerrville this summer." Davis has served 36 years on the executive board of the TAGRA and 40 years as director of the AAGBA.

About the Future

What about the future of the goat as an industry? Davis answers with

an emphatic, "It's here to stay!" He comments that mohair blends and weaves with most anything and its desirable adaptability to blend with weaker fibers. "There are so very many uses for it," he states firmly.

Asked to lend a bit of advice to anyone desiring to enter the business, he said, "You know how advice is—it goes in one ear and out the other—it just takes a lot of self-experience and hard work. The trouble today for young people is that land is too high and it takes a fortune to buy the land to start out on." As for buying and selling of livestock, Davis issues this belief, "People ought to buy when cheap and sell when high instead of the other way around."

As for any tragedies experienced during his life-long career in goat raising Davis says probably the greatest loss in number of head was the killing of more than 500 during 1910 when a cold rain came after shearing. "It rained two days and nights," says Davis.

Big Difference

"There's as much difference in goats now and in 1920 as daylight and dark," says Davis, with the "biggest difference being in the kemp. It has taken years of selecting sires without kemp to build up to what we have now. There are lots of disappointments in breeding. You might take two top breeding Angoras and the offspring might crop back with characteristics of their ancestry 100 years or 20 generations ago."

Davis, who has run 2,000 to 3,000 head of goats per year, has cut down



BOB AND ANNIE DAVIS INSPECT ONE OF THE CHOICE MOHAIR FLEECES FROM ONE OF THEIR DOES

to what he can handle by himself, some 200 registered livestock and their kids. He also runs from 200 to 600 sheep on the side as well as a few cows.

As far as the drouth is concerned he's "gotten along pretty good" with his present feeding program which starts usually in September calling for
(Continued on page 42)

TWO RELIABLE GLOBE PRODUCTS FOR THE LIVESTOCK RAISER



NEW! GLOBE PHENOTHIAZINE DRENCH WITH LEAD ARSENATE

This effective new Globe product was developed to meet the needs of sheep men for an economical Phenothiazine drench. Recommended for the elimination of Tapeworms ('Moniezia'), Stomach Worms, Hook Worms, Nodular Worms, and "Bankrupt" Worms from sheep and goats. Greenish-gray in color. Using Globe Phenothiazine Drench with Lead Arsenate, it is not necessary to starve animals before or after treatment.

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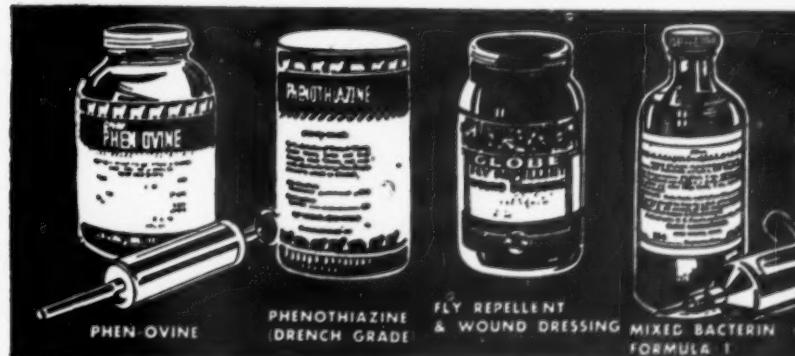
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Top sales buck, Junction sale, 1954. Richey Special winner and first place C-type aged buck, Kerrville, 1955.

My yearlings are sired by the above buck. See them at the Annual Show and Sale at Kerrville or at the ranch five miles southeast of Rocksprings.

A. R. JENKINS

ROCKSPRINGS, TEXAS

TELEPHONE 178F3

HIGHWAY 55

Bob Davis

(Continued from page 41)

a preparation of ground alfalfa and whole oats for the bucks and ground alfalfa, cottonseed meal and maize for the does—this lasting until spring.

On the Porch

During the early days of spring a visitor at the Davis home would probably find friendly Bob and congenial Annie sitting on the front steps of their two-story home (the house that goats built), where large oak trees beautifully cast their shade in front. Not too far from the house there are some rustic stick corrals over which if one would peer, they would probably see many, many of which only slightly resemble balls of snow—the new baby kids. Over on the hillsides and down at the waterhole there are still more goats and out on the front porch this couple sit and talk—no, not only about goats—but about their eight children, 26 grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

And if you'd ask him—just maybe Bob would bring out several cigar boxes—stuffed with medals, pins and ribbons, depicting the many honors, the many hours he has given in the name of the Angora Goat industry.

Just to show how Bob feels about goats are his own words, "Of course, I naturally like cattle and sheep but when you get in a tight—it's always the goats that bring you out!"

Horace Fawcett, Del Rio, has sold 1800 58-pound spring lambs to the Shirley Livestock Commission Company at 16 cents a pound. They were the highest priced lambs he has sold for their age, 3½ months. He also sold 500 head of old ewes at \$8.00 for the solid mouths and 6¢ a pound for spreaders.

Mrs. Herman Saenger, Fort Stockton, reports the killing of two large wolves on the ranch 17 miles southeast of Fort Stockton.

DISMUKES FAITHFUL BREEDER

S. W. DISMUKES, pioneer Angora goat breeder of Edwards County, is one of the most faithful breeders in any event where the sheep and goat industry is concerned. He rarely misses a directors meeting of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association or of the goat association.

This year, however, he has been handicapped because of the serious illness of his wife. Mrs. Dismukes had a hip operation earlier this year but is now able to get around on crutches. "Due to the fact that I must stay close to home this year," recently remarked Mr. Dismukes, "I urge that all my customers come to the ranch for delivery on their bucks and do this as quickly as possible."

Mrs. Dismukes estimates that he will have something like 225 head of bucks for sale this year and that they will sell very well, according to the trend so far this year. He doubts that he will have any Angoras in show condition before the State Fair.

David Watters of Goldthwaite will have quite a few bucks for sale this year and he says the quality will be about like that of last year. Most of his customers are in the Goldthwaite area, although the Watters Angoras are well known throughout the southwest. Already he has sold some good breeding stock this year at prices ranging to \$75.

David is a son of veteran Angora goat breeder, M. R. Watters of London, Texas, who started in the business in 1922 and he, David, and his other son, Milton, Jr., have been in the business ever since. They are all optimistic about the future of the industry.

Miles Pierce reports that the three top rams sold in the San Angelo sale were King Altuda IV, A261; Happy Chance IV, A349; and the top of the ABC pen was King Altuda IV, A267, in that order.

Please Mention This Magazine When Answering Advertisements

S. F. LACKEY
Junction, Texas
Registered
Angora Goats

40 head of big yearling bucks

JACK RICHARDSON'S

Third Annual

ANGORA SALE



SALE

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**200
SINGLES**

**100
in PENS**

**Top Selling Buck, T.A.G.R.A. Sale, 1954
(\$1,000.00)**

We will offer in this sale, Bucks sired by the above Champion and Sons of the other 9 outstanding Bucks that I paid an average of \$400.00 for in 1954, also Bucks sired by the Top Buck of the 1953 T.A.G.R.A. Sale.

**SELLING
300 YEARLING BUCKS**

**AT THE
UVALDE LIVESTOCK SALES
AUCTION ARENA**

Uvalde, Texas--Friday, July 27

HERE'S SOME GOOD DOPE . . .

Stanley Lackey Makes Angoras Pay Off in Money And Satisfaction

By MELVIN CAMP

WHEN YOU travel west 17 miles out of Junction on Highway 290 towards Sonora, you will pass by a sign with a lifesize Angora goat painted on it. This sign is located on the north side of the road just two hundred yards short of Buckhollow store. Underneath the sign it reads "Stanley Lackey, Registered Angora Goat Breeder, Junction, Texas." Beyond the sign to the north you will see handsome Angora bucks dressed in their finest mohair clothes shading beneath beautiful pecan trees. This is the place where the Angora goat is king among livestock.

Stanley Lackey, now 42, began the breeding of registered Angora goats

twelve years ago as a hobby because he loved the goat and wanted to raise just as good ones as possible. From a start of only a handful of does, added to in later years, he has developed a flock which measures up as one of the tops of the state and U. S. When he began breeding in 1942, his does averaged 8½ pounds of mohair per head yearly. Now his average is about 12 pounds, which he considers normal, although they did average 13 pounds in 1955, having done exceptionally well that year. These figures are tops in anyone's opinion. Who would question whether or not it pays to breed quality animals when buck kids from these does

sheared an average of over 8 pounds per head their second clip at 11 months of age? Some even exceeded 11 pounds. At 96 cents per pound this gives a return of \$7.68 per head average in a six-month period.

The road to success has not been without its problems for Stanley, but the goat business has paid off well for him. He has averaged \$47.64 for every buck sold since he began in the business. His best year, 1950, saw his average go up to \$72.80. At present his flock consists of about 175 does, all registered, including yearlings as replacements. From this flock he raises for sale from 40 to 50 bucks each year.

When Stanley began to build his flock he set out with the object in mind to develop a goat which was thrifty, had a heavy bone, and would do well out on the range. He breeds for a type of fleece which has good length, lots of luster, a medium size lock, and is as fine as possible and still maintains the weight. He feels that a goat should be well covered under the chin and stomach, but should not have very much hair in the face. He says that hair-blind goats do not do well on the range. Stanley likes an animal to show just as much natural oil in the fleece as possible, but says that sometimes if you breed for too much oil you will shorten the fleece. He likes a type of fleece which is a compromise between the excessively greasy flat lock or "B" type and the ringlet or "C" type. By combining these types you get the oil and weight of the "B" type along with the length, luster, and fineness of fiber of the "C" type, making a goat which is superior to either type.

Stanley said that when he started in the registered Angora goat business he didn't feel he could afford to pay very much for a good sire. He soon learned that a cheap buck is not a bargain and will cost you in the years to follow. After having bred a buck for which he paid \$50.00, he took the advice of an old veteran reg-



STANLEY LACKEY

This successful Angora Goat Breeder believes the Angora is King in the livestock business. He is a director of the Texas Angora Goat Breeders Association.

istered breeder who told him that you can't pay too much for a good sire. In 1946 Stanley went to C. A. Pepper at San Antonio and paid \$300.00 for a buck which boosted the quality of his goats tremendously. It didn't take many of the sons of this buck to pay for the initial cost, and his daughters are still top producers. Since then Stanley has continued to breed only top sires. He said, "you cannot afford to buy sorry bucks or does and expect to breed them up and stay in competition with top breeders." He has paid \$50.00 each for several does and as much as \$135.00 for one which produced him a \$250.00 buck her first kid.

Stanley has won many prizes with his goats in the show ring, but feels his greatest accomplishment has been in selling several stud bucks to old established breeders who are leading winners in show competition.

Stanley says there are many problems in breeding registered Angora goats which you must watch closely, such as horns, feet, length of staple of fleece, and oil. The oily goat has always paid off best for him. Kemp, which was once a major problem in registered Angora goat breeding has been practically eliminated from his flock through constant culling. He feels that any new breeder starting out has a good chance of making money, but the business is not a part-time job. You have to be sincere in your efforts and must really watch things closely.

The conception that goats are strictly browse animals is not true. They will do exceedingly well on grazing crops such as small grain and Hubam clover.

On the Lackey ranch, 20 acres of Hubam clover and oats are irrigated from an overhead sprinkler irrigation system and grazed with goats during the fall, winter, and early spring. Does are kept on the fields during kidding, making their handling easier. Buck kids are put on the field in the fall of the year after the crop is well established and remain there until it matures in the spring. All goats are removed from the field early enough



YEARLING ANGORAS

Registered Yearling Angora Bucks in four months fleece. Sheared an average of over 8 pounds per head their second clip at 11 months of age. Some even exceeded 11 pounds. At 96 cents per pound, this gives a return of \$7.68 per head average in a six-month period.

IN THE FIELD

Grazing on perennial rye grass. For the next several weeks the bucks will spend most of their time under a shed getting their fleece in shape for the shows.



SHEEP PROGRAM GROWING . . .**Oklahoma Raisers
Plan Promotion**

THE 31 - YEAR - OLD organization, the Oklahoma Sheep Breeders Association, has been doing a good job of advancing the interest of the sheep industry in that state. Its service has benefitted countless men engaged in the sheep industry and has had a similar influence upon related businesses.

According to Bob Noble, Assistant Professor of the Oklahoma A. & M. College at Stillwater, the membership of the association is rather static but there is evidence of increasing interest and enthusiasm.

"The purpose for which this corporation was formed was to promote educational and scientific objectives by encouraging, fostering and serving the sheep industry within the state of Oklahoma. Also, to promote the interest of the members of the corporation by creating better trade opportunities, to arrange for and manage public sales when conditions are favorable, and to arrange for and sponsor field days throughout the state, as well as type demonstrations, breeding and management meetings, etc.

"Membership: Any resident of Oklahoma interested in breeding registered sheep and/or promotion for the betterment of the industry may become a member by the payment of annual membership dues to the secretary-treasurer of the association. At the present time membership dues are \$5 for adults and \$2 for junior members. Junior members are those under 21 years of age.

"Activities: Some of the activities sponsored by the Oklahoma Sheep Breeders Association are as follows: This year the state association, in co-

operation with the Extension Service, sponsored a state shearing school. This was a very successful two-day shearing school in which about 15 or 20 young men learned to shear sheep. Another function of the Oklahoma Sheep Breeders Association is their annual Field Day, usually held the first week in August in the Animal Husbandry Arena here on the A. & M. Campus. This program is designed both for the commercial and purebred operators. Usually we have a judging contest which consists of judging several classes of breeding ewes and a class or so of fat lambs. The other phase of the program includes such things as grading commercial lambs, demonstrations on drenching, and discussion of other various management practices. Usually the attendance at this field day is quite good. We have had over 300 people present. Another activity sponsored by the Oklahoma Sheep Breeders Association is the annual Bred Ewe Sale, held each December here on the campus. Usually we sell about 60 head of purebred ewes and a few young rams. We also encourage our members to attend various sheep meetings that are held in their area. The association also sends out approximately every month, a news letter, not only to the sheep breeders but to each county agent and vocational agriculture teacher.

"At the present time the officers of the Oklahoma Sheep Breeders Association are as follows: M. Floyd Ames, Amorita, Oklahoma, President; W. A. Drake, Cushing, Oklahoma, Vice-President; Bob Noble, Stillwater, Oklahoma, Secretary-Treasurer. The directors are as follows: Elza Jacobs,



MELVIN CAMP

to get a good growth of clover and oats to be turned under in May for soil building. The bucks are put on another 6-acre field established to perennial rye grass after the oats and clover are gone.

Stanley's sons, Johnny, 11, and

Jerry, 13, are making top hands at helping with the stock. Johnny has a good start in the registered goat business, having been given 12 top yearling does by his father. Jerry likes the black-face sheep and now has a start of registered Suffolks. Stanley believes that on a small ranch such as his you need to raise only quality livestock. He has got a start of registered Debouillet sheep from the Wittenburg flock at Eden.

Should you stop by the Lackey goat ranch you will always find the welcome mat out. As you drive up the lane leading to the house you will probably find Stanley out working with his goats. Mrs. Lackey likes to work with the goats, too, but her greatest pleasure is to pour you a good cup of coffee which she is an artist at. As you drink the coffee the conversation will probably range from hunting deer to fishing to playing the guitar, which Stanley is so fond of. But you can bet that about ninety percent of the time you will be talking goats.

P. S. Stanley is also a director in the Texas Angora Goat Breeders Association.

Aline; A. J. Rexroat, Jr., Aline; Bill Moehle, Enid; Forest Beal, Nash, and Don Stout, Arnett."

Mr. Noble writes that the annual sheep day of the association will be in August. The sale of the association is usually held the first or second week in December. These dates will be announced later.

The organization recently adopted this magazine, the Sheep and Goat Raiser, as official organ, and information of interest to its membership and to other ranchmen throughout the southwest will appear at regular intervals in this magazine.

ALL! Yes Sir, every member of the Oklahoma Sheep Breeders Association receives THIS magazine — July—your best advertising buy.

**NOTICE!
AUCTION SALE
DATE CHANGE
EACH SATURDAY
AT 11:00 A. M.**

The date for the sale has been changed to Saturday, one day only, until further notice!

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I will have a number of excellent range and registered Angora bucks for sale this year at reasonable prices.

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Debouillet Sale Has Good Average

THE ELEVENTH annual Wittenburg sale of Debouillet sheep held in Menard on June 8 was considered to be an excellent one, although visibly affected by the drought of the area.

There were 216 head of breeding sheep sold for \$6,484.00, an average of \$31.70. This compares not too unfavorably with the sale of last year. Eighteen yearling stud rams averaged \$84.00 this year, while 11 averaged \$120.50 last year. The top of the sale last year was \$270.00, while this year's top was \$180.00.

The top sale ram was purchased by Edwin Bekkellund for \$180.00. Another top ram was bought by Edgar Davis of Abilene, who paid \$140.00, and Bill Wittenburg, Lometa, who paid \$145.00.

Kenneth Maner, Harper, paid \$29 per head for eight two-year-old ewes. There were 51 registered ewes sold for average of \$23.00. Seven pairs

of registered two-year-old ewes with lambs at side averaged \$28.00 per pair, also going to Henry Jones of Lampasas. Fifty-nine registered yearling rams averaged \$59.00 per head.

Henry Speck, Sr., Eldorado, was top buyer with 19 rams for which he paid \$1,045.00. Henry Jones, Lampasas, paid \$661.00 for one stud ram, 28 ewes and 7 lambs. John Rae Powell, Eldorado, paid \$585.00 for 6 rams.

Other top buyers include Bill Wittenburg, Lometa; Kenneth Maner, Harper; Buddy and J. E. Hall, Water Valley; Edgar Davis, Abilene; Robert Wittenburg, Lometa; Raymond Kneese, Fredericksburg; Stanley Lackey, Roosevelt; Melvin Camp, Junction; E. F. Haby, Hext; Ed Eckert, Streeter; J. B. Berry, Goldthwaite; Roscoe Perkins, Lampasas; Archie Mittel, Eldorado; James Henke, Fredericksburg; Wesley Eckert, Lilly Eckert and Jim Rogers, Menard.



DEBOUILLET SHEEP ENTHUSIASTS

Here is shown a pen full of Debouillet sheep sold by the Wittenburgs in their annual sale and a group of ranchmen who favor this breed of sheep. On the left is Leonard Wittenburg, Eden, Debouillet breeder, and next is his son, Odus, also a breeder and auctioneer. In the center is Bill Wittenburg, ranchman of Lometa; next, Henry Speck, Jr., and on the right is Henry Speck, Sr., ranchmen of Schleicher County, leading buyers in the Wittenburg sale. The aged rams sold in the sale averaged 140 pounds out of the wool. The yearling ewes averaged 125 pounds. Mr. Wittenburg also pointed out that the ewes sold in the sale sheared 15½ pounds without clippings.

AUXILIARY MEETING

THE BLUE BONNET Hotel in Kerrville was the scene of a banquet of the Hill Country Chapter of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association on Thursday, June 7, at 8:00 P.M.

The program opened with the invocation by the Rev. B. E. Breihan. Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., gave the welcome and Tom Syfan the response. Mrs. Werner Henke, the Wool and Mo-

hair promotion chairman, introduced the guest speaker, Leland S. Austin, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce in San Antonio, who spoke on "Our Greatest Resource—Our Greatest Heritage."

—Mrs. Victor Pressler

The United States today raises the finest mohair in the world and most of this is produced in the Edwards Plateau region of Texas.

Texas Delaine News

By MRS. G. A. GLIMP

THE RECENT Sonora Wool Show found a sizable number of Delaine fleeces among the 380 single fleeces. This was one of the most informative wool shows your secretary has attended, and it surpassed any of the former eighteen previous ones in both single fleeces and bag lots. Much can be said regarding the good that comes from a show of this nature, but certainly this year when wool was bought on staple, quality, and shrinkage, the grading and placing of fleeces brought out the importance of these. The spectators were privileged to see wool that appealed to the buyer, who in turn is forced to think of it in terms of selling it to the mills.

Anna Rose Glasscock, 4-H Club girl of Sonora, is to be congratulated on the record she established in her first entries in the wool show. Earlier this year, Anna Rose exhibited a commercial ram to Grand Champion of Sonora in fine wool. This ram was in turn the champion of all breeds in the Kerrville District Show. The fleece was entered and, holding true to previous winnings, it was still first. She also had first place bag of eight months wool from any age group.

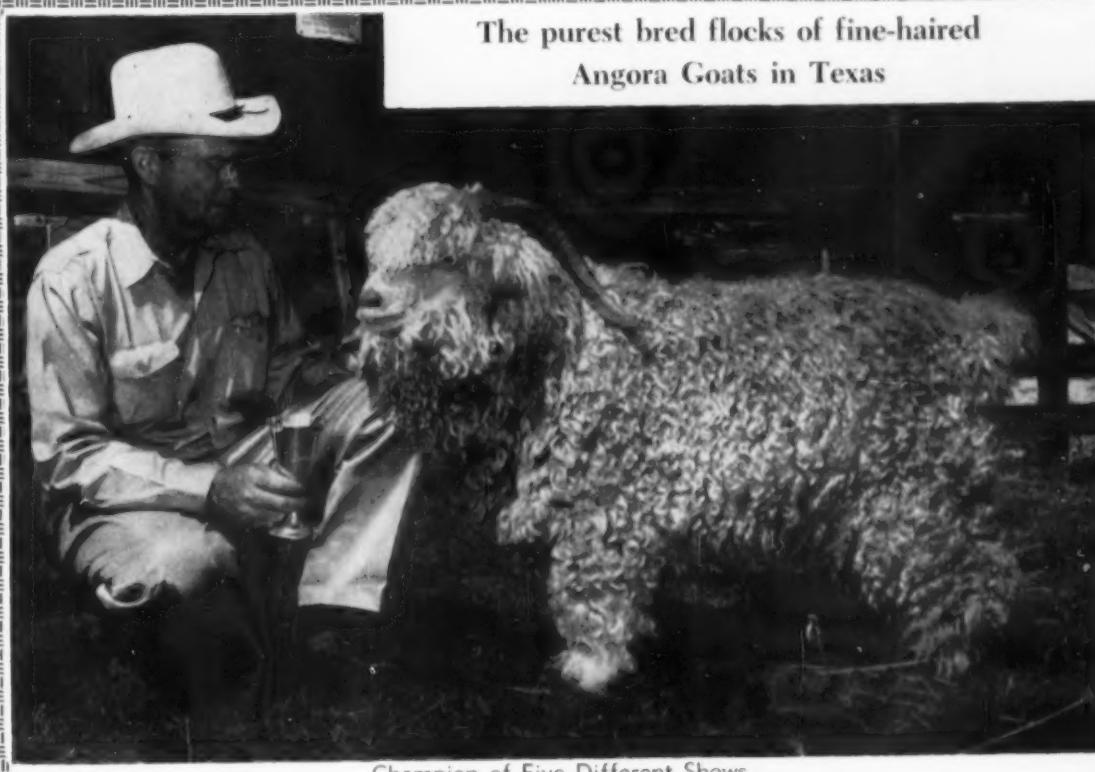
Thornton Secor copped his share of the honors in the wool show with first and seventh yearling ewe fleeces, first and third aged ewe in the Junior Show and first and second aged ewe in the adult division. Some of Thornton's fleeces will be entered in Denver and San Antonio.

Edward Lange had the first place adult yearling ewe and ram fleece, while Lynn Kirby had first and second place yearling ram fleeces in the Junior Division. Other exhibitors were Donald Bradford, Edward Laskowski, Anna Rose Glasscock, and Hudson Glimp. We are happy so many fleeces were entered in the Delaines, and hope next year will see even more.

To those who worked so diligently to make this show a success, it is certainly gratifying to see what their efforts brought forth. This is truly what every breeder, registered or commercial, should attend and learn how to improve on present methods.

We are very happy to welcome Chester Itz as our newest member. Mr. Itz has long been considered one of us, for every successful 4-H and FFA boy or girl you find parents that give them moral support and assistance when needed. No one needs be reminded of the fact that Ola Mae has won more blue ribbons and champions than any other boy or girl, and some adults, too, since she began showing. It has been a real pleasure to have had her with us through the years, and we are very pleased that her father has purchased her stock and will continue to exhibit those top

(Continued on page 52)



The purest bred flocks of fine-haired
Angora Goats in Texas

Champion of Five Different Shows

★ LONG STAPLE ★ FINE HAIR ★ POUNDS
★ CONFORMATION ★ SIZE ★ GOOD EATING, TOO!

JOE B. ROSS
SONORA, TEXAS

THE DEBOUILLET PROVES ITS QUALITY BY RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE



FOR SALE YEARLING RAMS

I have some yearling rams born in April of last year which are big, sturdy and of excellent quality. They are ready for use and can be bought at a reasonable price. These sheep breed uniformly.

I will replace any ram which fails to grow staple wool in 12 months period with average care after they have been sheared the first time.

We do not pamper our livestock, therefore, we can sell at prices commercial sheepmen can afford to pay. Contact us.

FOSTER PRICE
DEBOUILLET SHEEP STERLING CITY, TEXAS

HIGHER AVERAGE THAN LAST YEAR . . .

Sheep Sell Well in San Angelo Ram Sale

RANCHMEN from all over the southwest, including New Mexico, bid strongly in the twentieth annual San Angelo ram sale, June 16. The Rambouilletts, contrary to other major sheep sales in the nation this year, outsold the average of last year, somewhat surprising the consignors who had been casting a questioning eye upon the hot, dry weather preceding the event.

Offerings for 1956 were down to 238, compared to approximately 300 in 1955. However, this year's average was \$89.90, exceeding last year's \$87.19. The 17 rams selected as stud quality averaged \$195.00.

VISITORS AND CUSTOMERS

The San Angelo ram sale was honored by a number of Mexican visitors this year as it has been in the past several years. These visitors from Zacatecas, Mexico, are operators of one of the largest sheep ranches in the area and are building up good quality flocks.

Left to right are Jesus Ramirez of Zacatecas, C. F. Morse of El Paso, Pablo Ramirez and his wife, and Texas sheepman Leo Richardson and his wife, and on extreme right is their son Rod, all of Iraan, who are enjoying a visit while looking over the Richardson sheep in the pens before the sale. Mr. Morse, a consignment and order buyer, was one of the major purchasers of rams in the sale and the Ramirez brothers also were sizable buyers.

Again the offerings of Miles Pierce, breeder of Alpine, Texas, were eagerly accepted at prices to top the sale. The buyer for the high selling ram this year was Edgar Davis, Abilene, Texas, who paid \$660.00. Another ram brought \$430.00 from Joe and Jim Maddox, Sweetwater; while P. H. Harris, Gladiola, New Mexico, bought still another for \$410.00.

A Leo Richardson ram from Iraan brought \$260.00 from Mrs. Mary Davis Coupe of Eldorado.

J. W. Carruthers, Jr., and Sons of Sanderson and Carta Valley sold a ram to Bob Bissett, Barnhart, for \$205.00; and Clyde Thatte, Burkett,



DAVIS TOPS SALE WITH PIERCE PURCHASE

Miles Pierce is shown holding one of his stud offerings in the San Angelo ram sale. This nice sheep brought the highest price in the sale, \$660.00, from Edgar Davis of Abilene, standing directly behind Mr. Pierce. At the head of the ram is little Miss Margaret Davis, daughter of Edgar Davis, and on the right is Irvin Davis, Route 4, Merkel, and Dell, 12, his son. They are all quite interested in seeing this sales topper get a good home on the Davis ranch.

sold one to Jack Grafa, Rocksprings, for \$200.00. A similar price was paid each for a pen of two rams of Miles Pierce from Jim Maddox.

Another \$200.00 sale was that of Rambouillet breeder Robert Huckaby

of Fort Stockton, selling to Rod Richardson, Iraan.

C. F. Morse, El Paso, who accompanied Pablo and Jesus Ramirez of Rio Grande, Zacatecas, Mexico, was the buyer of the most rams. He bought 45 head for \$3,602.50. The Mexican buyers bought 18 head for \$1,795.00.

Among the other buyers were Sam Buttman, Merkel; Ted Dunham, Baton Rouge, La., and Brackettville, Texas; Jim O'Harrow, Eldorado; Oran Bigby, Ballinger; Melvin Wilhelm, Menard; Roy and Ralph Leinweber, Mountain Home; Walter Pfluger, Eden; L. G. Nichols, Goldthwaite; R. G. Armor, Eden; Malone Mitchell, Jr., Sanderson; Wardlaw Bros., Del Rio; Pat Rose, Jr., Del Rio; A. M. Slator, Brackettville; Ernest Leinweber, Mountain Home; Clay Holland, Junction; Hutto Bros., Carta Valley; L. B. Wardlaw, Jr., Del Rio; Ed Chapman, Pumpville; John Johnson, Olton; S. S. Perner, Ozona; Roger Hutto, Carta Valley; Marshall Montgomery, Ozona; Ainslee Turner, Water Valley; Lewis Hershey, Big Lake; Circle S Ranch, Hamilton; Damon Evans, Junction; G. C. Jennings, Ranger; Charles Schreiner III, Kerrville; R. H. Cloudt, Rocksprings; Dutton and Company, Brady; Bud Conley, Brackettville; G. H. Mitchell, Sanderson; S. E. Weaver, Coleman; Heep Hereford Ranch, Buda; Porter Bros., Ft. Stockton; Viggo Miller, Cedar Valley, and Giesecke Bros., Ballinger.



TOP SELLING ABC PEN

Here is a scene during the recently held San Angelo ram sale as the top selling ABC pen went under stiff bidding of a number of interested sheepmen. Lem Jones is auctioneer. The top ram of the ABC pen went to Paul Harris of Gladiola, New Mexico, for \$410.00.

**SECOND HIGH OF SALE**

Joe Maddox of Maryneal paid \$430.00 for this nice ram raised by V. I. and Miles Pierce of Ozona and Alpine. With Joe is his father, Jim Maddox, a son of the late J. Price Maddox of Sweetwater, a past president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

**NEW MEXICO MAN BUYS TOP RAM**

P. H. Harris and his son, Perl (Bucky) of Gladiola, New Mexico, are shown with their San Angelo Rambouillet Ram Sale purchase, for which they paid \$410.00. This was third high priced ram in the sale and was bred by Miles Pierce of Alpine.

Adam Wilson, Jr., Hunt, who has been ill for the past year or so, has been getting about "right pert" lately, according to E. M. Peters, a ranchman and association director of Hunt, who was at Brownwood for the directors' meeting. Mr. Wilson did not attend.

Percy Roberts early in June purchased 1,600 Angora yearling mutton goats from Charles Schreiner, III, at a reported price of around \$9.00 a head.

R. E. Callender, who had served about 20 years as specialist in wildlife conservation with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, has retired, effective May 31.

Gulley Cowser and son, K. Cowser, of Junction, were reported early in June to have sold 600 head of mixed sheep to a Sonora buyer. The price was reported to be \$16.50 per head for the ewes and lambs; \$14.00 cwt. for the yearling muttons and \$16.00 cwt. for the yearling ewes.

ALL! Yes Sir, Every Crockett County sheepman receives this magazine—July—cheapest way to advertise to ranchmen.

The average amount of wool clipped per sheep in New Zealand is 12 pounds; in Australia, 10.1 pounds, and in the United States, 9.9. Good care and better breeding will raise the domestic average.

PIERCE RAMBOUILLETS

**Winners of over 90 percent
of ALL GRAND CHAMPION
and First Premiums through-
out Texas' Major Breeding
Shows, 1952 through 1956**



This ram won no shows—has no name. He's just one of our range rams, selected at random. We have lots of purebred range rams—and when we say PUREBRED sheep we mean they started from REGISTERED sheep—not commercial grade ewes.

These rams are priced no higher than ordinary rams that started from grade ewes.

This is what a New Mexico sheepman says about our range rams:

"My neighbor, Jack Davidson, had lambs that outweighed mine six pounds on the average until I got some Pierce Rambouillet rams to breed to my ewes. Now my lambs outweigh his lambs by six pounds on the average—they averaged 92 pounds last year! Now my neighbor is also using Pierce Rambouillets, too!"

MAX W. PENIX
Corona, New Mexico

MILES PIERCE - V. I. PIERCE

ALPINE

OZONA

"All we in the industry have to do is ask for wool upholstery and we get it"

Wool and Mohair Must Be Sold— Are You Helping Sell It?

It is true that wool and mohair upholstery in automobiles, furniture, etc., can be purchased if the customer demands it.

Hugh Munro, of Munro, Kincaid, Mottla, Inc., Boston, upon investigation finds this to be true. He writes:

"I have notice from Detroit that wool upholstery on a great many models is optional. Once again our suggestion is to ask for wool upholstery and we get it. Wool upholstery may cost a little more money but so do all the other extras that people insist on when buying a new car. I feel sure that if we in the industry will only lead by asking for wool we will set an example that will bring favorable results to our whole industry. Therefore, let's keep up the good work and fight for this cause as hard as we possibly can."

The wool industry has a job to do — you are a part of it. Have you asked your automobile dealer for wool upholstery in your automobile?

Please do — it's important.



This Ad Sponsored by Texas Warehouses:

**Joe B. Blakeney Wool Warehouse
SAN ANGELO**

Del Rio Wool & Mohair Co. DEL RIO

Eldorado Wool Co. ELDORADO

Roddie & Company BRADY

San Angelo Wool Co. SAN ANGELO

Santa Rita Wool Co. SAN ANGELO

Sonora Wool & Mohair Co. SONORA

Lucius M. Stephens & Co. LOMETA

AND

Munro Kincaid Mottla, Inc. BOSTON, MASS.

**NOTHING
MEASURES
UP TO
WOOL**



By MRS. RUSSELL G. HARLOW

REGISTERED Rambouillet breeders who have recently become active members of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association include: Jean Wasserburger, Hat Creek, Wyoming; Chester Hayes, Fort Worth, Texas; L. G. Nickols, Mullin, Texas; Walker Creek Pronghorn 4-H Club, Converse County, Wyoming; Stanley Wright, Comanche, Texas; Hayden G. Haby, Fort Davis, Texas; and W. F. Bowen, Spanish Fork, Utah.

Ruth Bendele of Dryden, Texas, has purchased the flock of C. R. Swiger, Jr., Junction, Texas, who was forced to retire from the registered Rambouillet business because of ill health.

Bob and Bettye Sue Viertel, Cranfills Gap, Texas, have sold twelve registered ewes to Dooley & Son, Jonesboro, Texas.

It's always a difficult task to try to express our thanks adequately to everyone who helps with our Association-sponsored Ram Sale. This year is no exception, and it would be impossible to list them all, but special thanks should go to auctioneer Lem Jones; ring men Lloyd Hackler, Jack Drake and Elmer Keltton; Tom Caskey of the San Angelo Board of City Development; sale clerk Ernest Williams; the Altrusa Club for its fine snack bar; the Tom Green County 4-H Club boys who worked the rams for the Stud Committee and through the ring; and to O'Barr's Garage, San Angelo Wool Company, and the West Texas Utilities Company for the fans which helped make the heat bearable.

To all individuals and groups goes the sincere appreciation of the Sale Committee.

Everyone seemed to agree that the sale was an excellent one, especially in view of what many say are the worst conditions in memory. A complete report of the sale will be found elsewhere in this magazine.

Included in the list of buyers at the Association-sponsored Ram Sale were fifteen active members of the Association.

Texas Technological College, Lubbock, has sold seven registered ewes to West Texas State College at Canyon, and six ewes and two rams to Bobby Beck, San Angelo, Texas.

Recent ram sales by V. I. and Miles Pierce, Ozona and Alpine, Texas, include two registered rams to Joe Maddox, Maryneal, Texas; one to Ralph Meriwether, Alpine, Texas; and six to Milton Baugh, Eldorado, Texas.

Open and junior Rambouillet breeding sheep exhibitors will be shooting at \$1,166.00 in cash premiums at the 1956 Pan-American Livestock Exposition, October 6-14, in Dallas.

"The exposition has posted \$648 for the open and \$518 for the junior show," Ray W. Wilson, manager of the exposition's livestock department,

has announced. "Both shows are set for 9:00 A. M., Tuesday, October 9, in the Livestock Arena." Rambouillet judge will be Dr. J. C. Miller, head of the animal husbandry department at A. & M. College of Texas.

The premiums listed are \$80.00 above those awarded last year.

Hayden G. Haby, Fort Davis, Texas, has purchased the entire flock of E. M. (Bill) Carlton, also of Fort Davis. We regret very much to learn that Mr. Carlton is out of the business, but we wish Mr. Haby every success with his registered Rambouilllets.

Byrla L. Carson, Torrington, Wyoming, has sold three registered ewes and nine registered rams to Mrs. Ilo V. Irwin of Buena Vista, Colorado. Mrs. Irwin also purchased three ewes and seven rams from Colorado A. & M. at Fort Collins.

The Irwins also report the recent sale of a registered ram lamb to R. H. (Bobby) Peebles, Nogal, New Mexico, for \$500.00. Mrs. Irwin says people in her area finally are beginning to appreciate the Rambouillet.

First and third place rams at the Tenth Annual Purebred Ram Sale, sponsored by the Kansas Purebred Sheep Breeders Association, were exhibited by Kansas State College at Manhattan. Second and fourth place rams were exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Stranghoner, Ashland, Kansas. The Stranghoner second place ram was shorn two weeks prior to the sale, and sheared 34½ pounds (at 17 months of age), which sold at 59¢ per pound.

W. L. (Tom) Davis, Sonora, Texas, has sold six registered ewes to William E. Melbern, Gatesville, Texas.

Association member Fritz E. Landers of Menard, Texas, a junior at Texas A. & M., will be a student trainee in the San Saba work unit of the Soil Conservation Service this summer.

Majoring in Range and Forestry, Landers was a member of the winning Range Plant Identification team from A. & M. in the contest sponsored by the American Society of Range Management at its national convention last January.

Wallace Hendricks, Dublin, Texas, has sold four registered rams to J. D. Hampton of Hamilton, Texas.

C. O. Ford, Brookesmith, Texas, has sold seven registered ewes and a ram to Martin Stacy, also of Brookesmith.

H. C. Wilkinson, Ranger, Texas, writes: "I regret to tell you that I have sold my entire flock of sheep with the exception of a few ram lambs. The boys at Seymour (Texas) who bought these sheep are very fine people, and I believe will make you good members over a long period of time."

J. S. Alge, Arlington, Ohio, has sold four registered ewes to Edward J. Hannon, Mount Orab, Ohio.

Donald Aycock, Moody, Texas, has sold a registered ram to H. L. Jungman, Rogers, Texas.

Another member of the Brookesmith, Texas, 4-H Club has selected registered Rambouillet breeding sheep as his project. He's Johnny Seymour, 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seymour. Johnny purchased

two ewe lambs from C. O. Ford of Brookesmith, and has begun shaping them up to show in the Youth Fair next January.

Most of the Brookesmith 4-H boys received their foundation stock from the Junior Chamber of Commerce sheep program. Under this program, the boy selected receives three registered Rambouillet ewes and has three years to pay back three ewe lambs to the program. Four lambs will be turned back to the program this year to be distributed.

Final plans are being made for the 68th Annual Meeting of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association to be held at Ogden, Utah, during the National Ram Sale, August 16 and 17.

Tentative plans have been made to hold the meeting the evening of August 15, with a dinner preceding the meeting.

Members will be notified of the exact date and time later this month.

C. H. Black and T. J. Kirby, Lometa, have purchased 1500 young Angora mutton goats, yearlings to three, to be shorn July 5, and delivered out of the hair at around \$6.00. Emmett Pfluger, Eden, was the seller.

AUXILIARY MEET AT BROWNWOOD

MEMBERS of the Auxiliary to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association were feted Saturday morning, June 23, with a lovely coffee at the Brownwood Country Club. Mrs. Mark Callaway extended a most gracious welcome.

Hostesses for the occasion were Mesdames J. Claude Smith, David Henley, Jake Turney, Walter Fry, Carl Sheffield, John Alexander and Doug Kizer.

A feature of the event was a style show presented by Knoblers of Brownwood. This famous store has consistently contributed to and otherwise supported the "Miss Wool" show. Models were Mesdames O. N. Mayo, Sidney Hughes, James Sheppard, Jr., Chas. Lockwood, Bill Allcorn, Miss Janice King and our own "Miss Mohair" Nancy Hunt. Mr. Jim Woodall made the occasion more festive by playing the organ.

Serving as tea girls were Misses Jo Ellen Bell, Terry Walsman, and Virginia McFarland.

Please Mention This Magazine When Answering Advertisements

Have 100 yearling billies for sale now at my ranch one mile southeast of Roosevelt on Highway 290. Also will have billies at Junction sale August 11 and at Kerrville August 2.

JOE M. GARDNER
ROOSEVELT, TEXAS



WHY?

Breed inferior sheep — They produce inferior lambs and wool and eat just as much as good sheep!

WHY NOT?

Take advantage of the increase in dollars per acre net income produced by better sheep!



RAMBOUILLETS

produce MORE pounds of better quality lamb —
MORE pounds of better quality wool —

MORE NET INCOME!

See the registered Rambouillet breeders — attend the sales — or write us for free illustrated booklet and list of breeders

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Assn.

2709 Sherwood Way

San Angelo, Texas

Vote For

JACK RICHARDSON

UVALDE, TEXAS

For

State Representative

79th Representative District

HE WILL WORK FOR
MORE WATER FOR TEXAS
BETTER HIGHWAYS
BETTER PAY FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS

AND ABOVE ALL
MORE HONESTY AND INTEGRITY
IN GOVERNMENT

HE IS A LIFE-LONG FRIEND OF
RANCHERS AND FARMERS
HE KNOWS THEIR NEEDS AND WILL GET
THE JOB DONE

Ask His Neighbors

This Ad Paid for by Friends

Delaine News

(Continued from page 47)
quality Delaines at the shows.

The various annual county shows will soon be the main topic for discussion. The past year, we were very pleased to note the quality of animals exhibited in these shows. Many of the same animals were champions or

reserves of some of the major shows. We do hope animals are being selected or have been selected for the ensuing year. It's true the drouth has hampered many ranchers in plans for another year, but to those who plan to remain in the business, have your sheep not paid their way and then some? A more rigid culling program and the purchase of a better stud ram will help even more.

We do hope a number of rams are being consigned to the annual Delaine Show and Sale, August 24-25 in Coleman. This is a later date than usual, but we hope it will be a success. Too, some choice ewes and lambs have been offered in the past, and we are hoping the country will be wet and everyone in search of good Delaines by then.

REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS



HALL CHAMPION "B" TYPE BUCK, TAGRA, 1954

W. S. HALL DRIPPING SPRINGS, TEXAS

Registered Angora Goats

- ★ Does
- ★ Stud Bucks
- ★ Range Rams

Our Yearling Bucks are very Outstanding this season. See them at the ranch NOW



W.S. ORR & SON

27 Miles
East of
Rocksprings

Telephone 185F4
ROCKSPRINGS, TEXAS
On Highway 41

49 Miles
West of
Kerrville



SHADES OF GREAT-AUNT MATILDA

Recognize the couple above? If you were around Brownwood during the recent centennial celebration, you might identify them as Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sheffield, registered Rambouillet and Polled Hereford breeders of Brookesmith. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield were among numerous Association members who took part in the celebration. Mrs. Sheffield's dress, gloves, and shoes were all over 100 years old.

(Continued from page 3)

flames of the fire that is already causing distress to the wool textile industry which is resulting in much unemployment and in liquidation of woolen mills. A continuation of this will result in the complete destruction of the wool manufacturing industry with a consequent destruction of a domestic market for our wool.

"Congress declares at one time that wool is a strategic material and the production of it should be encouraged. Then it allows the State Department authority to bargain away our tariff protection which will eventually eliminate the wool grower. This type of reasoning is beyond our comprehension.

"We again petition Congress to refuse approval for HR 5550 authorizing participation by the United States in the Organization for Trade Co-operation; to instruct the State Department to withdraw from the General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade; to repeal the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act; and to recapture for itself the Constitutional mandate to regulate our foreign trade."

(4) "We are opposed to the passage of HR 6040, known as the Customs Simplification Bill. We think it would be dangerous procedure to switch from foreign value to export value as provided in this bill because it would lower tariffs and endanger the Anti-Dumping Act."

(5) "We express to our hosts, the people of Brownwood, our appreciation for their sincere welcome, friendliness and hospitality. We have enjoyed our stay among you."

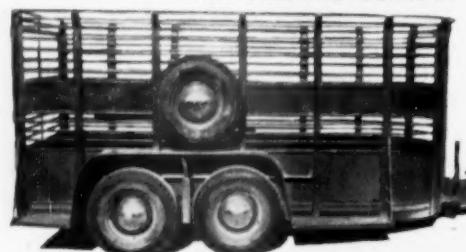
Woodrow Munn, Big Lake, extended an invitation for the directors to hold their September meeting in their city. On motion made and seconded, the invitation was accepted. The meeting adjourned at 5:00 P.M.

Please Mention This Magazine When Answering Advertisements

Mrs. Ray Parker, Georgetown, has flown to Scotland twice in the past two years to buy registered Border Collies for their ranch in Williamson County near Georgetown. With 8 males and females, the Parkers quite likely have the largest number of registered sheep dogs of Scottish origin in this country today. In the kennels they have around 25 Border Collies and they raise about 100 pups each year. Mrs. Parker points out that labor shortage and its high cost have increased the demand for good sheep dogs.

GRAY TRAILER CO., Inc.

CUSTOM BUILT HORSE AND STOCK TRAILERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALTY



10' Tandem Stock Trailer
\$759.00 plus tax

12' Ranchman Special Tandem Stock Trailer
\$834.00 plus tax

14' Ranchman Special Tandem Stock Trailer
\$984.00 plus tax

DIRECTORS: TED HARRIS, WALTON POAGE,
LOUIS POWERS, STEVE STEPHENSON
ROYAL HART, President

BILL HOLDEN, Gen. Manager

Our Address—105 Allen Street Our Phone—3719

Always remember the telephone is the quickest way to reach any point . . . anywhere.

KERRVILLE TELEPHONE COMPANY
KERRVILLE, TEXAS

You Can Find The Local Bank In The Picture

You don't have to look closely. In the operation of a modern ranch, a modern farm, you can see the local bank, perhaps in the new fence, the new corrals, the windmill or the new tractor that's chugging over the sudan field.

All this represents quite an investment. Perhaps the bank helped in the initial purchase of the livestock or equipment. Again the local bank may have been the friendly advisor and sturdy friend standing by in case of need. But in any ranching area or farming community the local bank is a part of the picture.

The welfare of the ranchman and farmer is important to the local bank. The success of one insures the success of the other. That's why the local bank is a part of your picture today, whether you farm a few acres or ranch many sections.

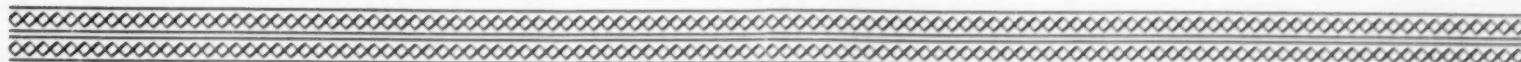


. . . IT'S SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS TO TALK YOUR FINANCIAL
PROBLEMS OVER WITH THE FRIENDLY BANKER IN YOUR TOWN

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, San Angelo
DEL RIO NATIONAL BANK, Del Rio
FIRST COLEMAN NATIONAL BANK, Coleman
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Eldorado
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, San Angelo
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Sonora
FIRST STATE BANK, Brackettville

FIRST STATE BANK, Uvalde
NATIONAL BANK OF SWEETWATER
OZONA NATIONAL BANK, Ozona
SAN ANGELO NATIONAL BANK, San Angelo
SECURITY STATE BANK, Fredericksburg
THE PECOS COUNTY STATE BANK, Fort Stockton

MEMBERS FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



42.8 AVERAGE FOR YEAR . . .

USDA Announces Payment Rates For 1955 Wool Incentive Program

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced that shorn wool payments under the 1955 wool incentive payment program will amount to 44.9 percent of the dollar returns each producer received from the sale of shorn wool during the 1955 marketing year. The payment rate on

WOLF PROOF FENCE

1035—12—14½ ga.	per mile	\$163.35
Barbed Wire	per mile	\$33.50
Special Prices on Car Loads		

FENCE POSTS

with a



6½' Creosote Posts.....	55c up
8' Creosote Posts.....	90c up
10' Creosote Posts.....	\$1.25 up
12' Creosote Posts.....	\$2.20 up
14' Creosote Posts.....	\$3.15 up
16' Creosote Posts.....	\$4.50 up
18' Creosote Posts.....	\$6.50 up
20' Creosote Posts.....	\$7.85 up
25' Creosote Posts.....	\$13.50 up

We have a large stock of many other sizes of posts and poles up to 25 feet long. Call us for all your FENCE and POST needs.



Look for the letter
D on the end of
the post.



**BOWMAN
LUMBER
COMPANY**

1007 N. Chadbourne St.
Phone 7113 San Angelo

COMPLETE YARD STOCK AT
SAN ANGELO, CLYDE, LUBBOCK,
AND ABILENE, TEXAS
CARLSBAD, ARTESIA AND
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

lambs (pulled wool compensating payments) will be 77 cents per hundredweight of live animals sold for slaughter.

Because the average mohair price of 82.2 cents per pound received by producers was above the mohair support price of 70 cents per pound, no payments will be made on mohair marketed during the 1955 marketing

The average price producers received for shorn wool marketed during the 1955 marketing year was 42.8 cents per pound as determined by the Agricultural Marketing Service on the basis of information reported by producers in their applications for payment under the program. The wool incentive payment rate of 44.9 percent is the amount needed to bring the average return per pound of shorn wool up to the incentive level of 62 cents per pound. The rate of 44.9 percent is the amount needed for individual producers, the rate of 44.9 percent is applied to the dollar return producers received for wool after paying marketing charges. This payment rate means that each producer will receive an incentive payment of \$44.90 for every \$100 received from the sale of shorn wool.

The lamb payment rate is determined on the basis of the average shorn wool incentive payment, the average weight of wool per hundred pounds of lamb, and the value of lamb wool in relation to shorn wool. The average weight of wool per hundred pounds of lamb is assumed to be five pounds for payment purposes. Because lamb wool is normally coarser in grade and shorter in staple length than shorn wool, lamb wool value for payment purposes under the program has been set at 80 percent of shorn wool value. The lamb payment of 77 cents per hundredweight of live animal is five (average weight of wool per hundred pounds of lamb) times 15.4 cents, which is 80 percent of the difference (19.2 cents) between the average price received for shorn wool and the incentive price of 62 cents. This payment is designed to prevent unusual shearing of lambs prior to slaughter.

County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Offices will begin making payments to producers shortly after July 1. Applications for payment were filed with these offices prior to April 30. The payments made will be only on wool and lambs and yearlings marketed between April 1, 1955, and March 31, 1956. To be eligible for payments, the wool must have been shorn after January 1, 1955, and the lambs and yearlings marketed for slaughter only.

The percentage method of payment on shorn wool is designed to offer the greatest incentive toward stimulating wool production under the authority of the National Wool Act of 1954. This method should encourage producers to improve the quality of their wool and obtain the best price

that the market will permit because the higher the price the individual producer obtains for his wool in the open market, the greater his incentive payment.

Substantially the same program is being continued for 1956. The wool incentive price is being continued at

62 cents per pound, grease basis. Wool must be marketed between April 1, 1956, and March 31, 1957, to be eligible for payment under the 1956 operation. Applications for payment should be filed with County ASC offices not later than April 30, 1957.

Registered Angora Goats

H. R. SITES & SON

Wimberley, Texas Phone 3121

Champion "B" Type Doe, 1954



OUR COMPLIMENTS TO:

Texas Angora Goat Raisers Ass'n.

WOOL and MOHAIR

HANDED ON

CONSIGNMENT



COMPLETE STOCK OF

RANCH SUPPLIES



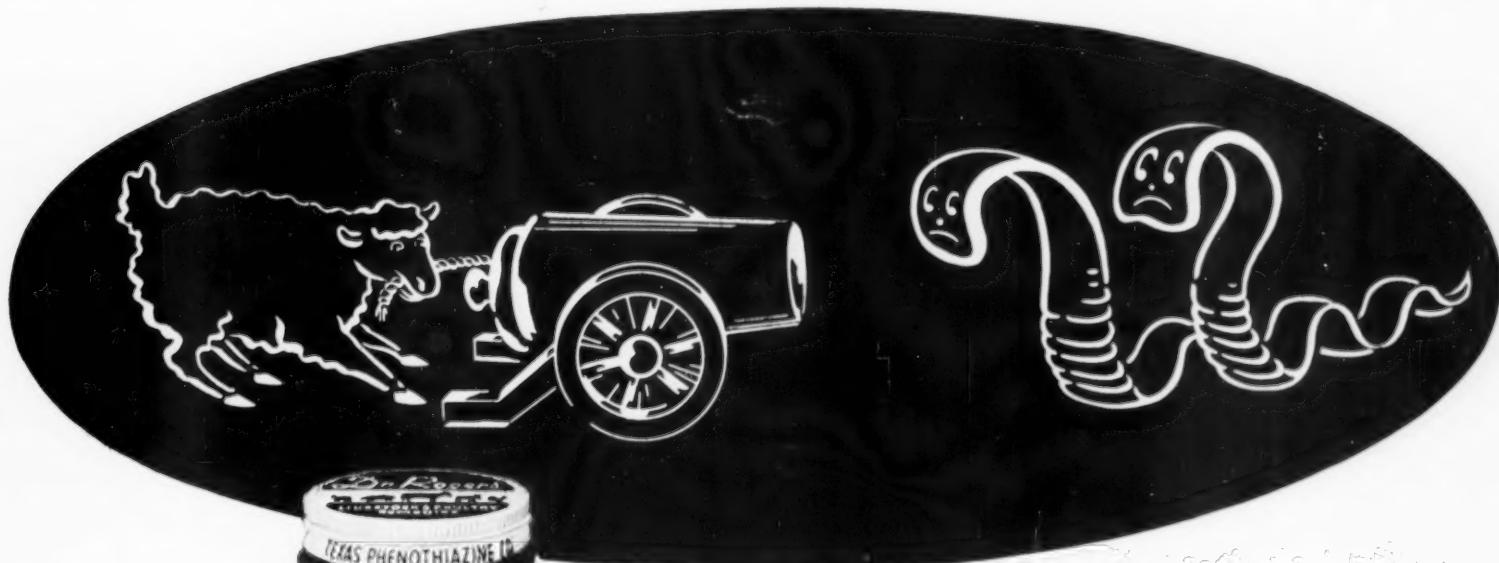
SAFE, COURTEOUS AND EXPERIENCED
SERVICE

Kornery's

UVALDE, TEXAS

- VISIT US WHEN IN UVALDE -

ONE SHOT KILLS BOTH TAPEWORMS AND COMMON STOMACH WORMS



Actual scientific research proves that DR. ROGERS' SPECIAL FORMULA DRENCH reaches worm infected digestive organs of sheep in sufficient quantities to be lethal against known intestinal parasites.

THE FORMULA IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUCCESS OF DR. ROGERS' SPECIAL DRENCH

★ Lead arsenate and phenothiazine are combined in the right amounts to give complete kill in recommended dosage.

★ Formulation is such that the medicant is carried in peak loads throughout the animal's digestive tract. Worms are swamped by a heavy concentration. Lesser amounts (still toxic to worms) remain in the digestive system for several hours. Virtually none of the drench is absorbed by the animal.

★ Control of eight general classifications of worms is assured. Including lesser stomach worms, bankrupt worms and wire worms which are considered resistant to some drenches. NONE can withstand a treatment of DR. ROGERS' SPECIAL FORMULA DRENCH.

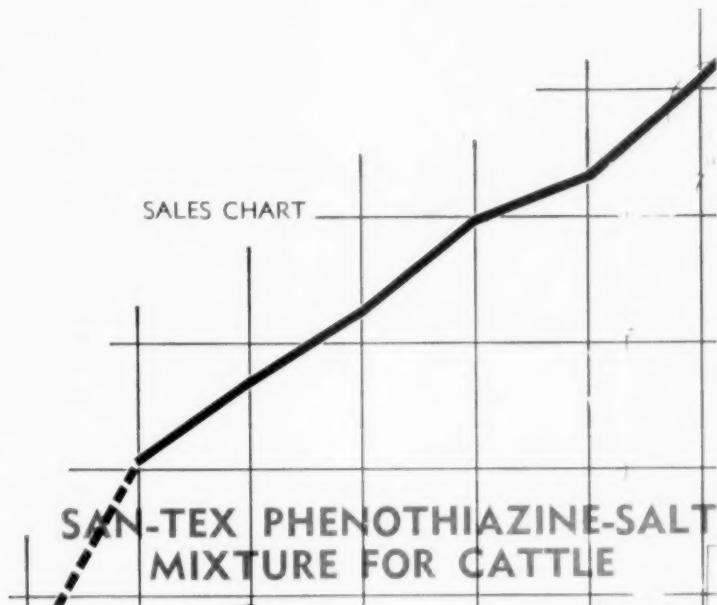
The superiority of DR. ROGERS' SPECIAL FORMULA DRENCH has been amply demonstrated through years of use in drenching over 34 million sheep. Its efficiency has been proved greater than all others by accurate scientific research. Insist on DR. ROGERS' SPECIAL FORMULA DRENCH . . . the original pink drench . . . still the best . . . still the most economical when measured by results.



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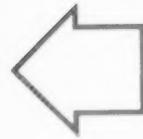


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